

ATKa:EMC

December 3, 1943

MR. LADD

RE: REVEREND LEON M. BIRKHEAD
DIRECTOR OF THE FRIENDS OF DEMOCRACY, INC.,
NEW YORK CITY

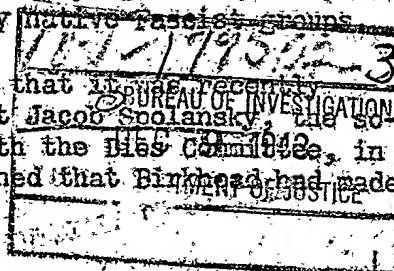
You will recall that during the last two weeks of October 1943 considerable publicity, principally in the "Daily Worker" and the New York publication "PM", appeared as to a series of alleged anti-Semitic outbreaks and depredations taking place throughout the country, mainly at Boston, New York, and Hartford, Connecticut.

Briefly, this publicity referred to several beatings administered to Jewish children in the Boston area and to a series of incidents involving the marking up of windows of stores owned by Jewish merchants during the Halloween season. The publicity afforded these matters made it appear that these isolated incidents represented a definite concerted nationwide anti-Semitic campaign throughout the United States directed by Christian Front forces and other subversive elements. Actually, reliable police officers advised that nothing of the sort was in progress and that the incidents forming the basis of the publicity amounted to no more than isolated cases involving juvenile delinquency. It was further definitely determined that the Communist Party at Boston stirred up this whole campaign, without any factual basis, for the purpose of assisting one of its candidates in the November election, Otis Hood, who was seeking a post on the Boston School Committee.

During the height of the presentation of this publicity campaign, Reverend Leon M. Birkhead, Director of the Friends of Democracy, Inc., New York City, delivered a sermon at the Unitarian Meeting House at Hartford on October 30, 1943, stating, "The Christian Front operating in Hartford plastered downtown store windows with anti-Semitic slogans Saturday night and will, if allowed to continue its work, provoke the same sort of anti-Jewish beatings which are taking place in Boston." Further commenting on the alleged situation, Reverend Birkhead told his audience that an organized campaign of anti-Semitism was in progress in the United States and that this campaign was backed and promoted by native Fascist groups.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that it was recently learned through a technical surveillance at Detroit that Jacob Spolansky, the so-called professional investigator formerly associated with the Dies Committee, in referring to Birkhead stated that he had learned that Birkhead had made

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy



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Memorandum for Mr.

the above-described comments primarily for the purpose of securing financial donations for the Friends of Democracy, Inc., which, of course, purports to be a private investigative organization. According to Spolansky, the Friends of Democracy, Inc., sent out a letter a few days after Birkhead's speech, requesting the donation of large sums of money to assist in its work and particularly to assist in combatting the alleged anti-Semitic campaign. Spolansky commented that "big Jews" were "shaken down for anywhere from \$2,000 to \$10,000 apiece."

Spolansky is, of course, known to be unreliable in connection with at least certain matters but I thought you would be interested in his observations as to Birkhead's real purposes in connection with his speech at Hartford as outlined above.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Detroit, Michigan
November 15, 1943

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER (X)

Dear Sir:

Through Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, it has been learned that the Subject was in Detroit from November 7 to November 14, 1943, and was registered at the Book Cadillac Hotel, Room 2301, from November 11 to November 14, 1943. He is believed to have left Detroit on November 14, 1943, for Chicago.

In the course of his visit in Detroit he was in contact with HARVEY HANSEN, one of the leading organizers of the United Sons of America, and had dinner at HANSEN's home on Friday evening, November 12, 1943. On this same evening Subject was also in contact with a certain "JACK", whose last name is not known to the Informant. JACK is evidently organizing some sort of group in which the Subject is interested, although the extent of his interest is not known at this time.

JACK explained to the Subject that he was attempting to get out a paper but at present was having some delay with the print. JACK had had some response to his requests for assistance and had considerable success in his contact with GLORIA SWANSON in Detroit during the past few days. JACK had quite a lengthy conversation with her and was much impressed with her knowledge of the situation and the intelligent questions which she asked him. As a result of her questioning and their lengthy conversation, she finally told him she was 100 percent behind the organization and would do everything she could to assist. She invited him to contact her at her office in New York, 501 Madison Avenue, and said that the organization could use her name at any time. She was willing to go on a lecture tour, if necessary, to help raise money. Miss SWANSON was particularly interested in how JACK's organization could cover various "pressure groups" which were operating, particularly in the East. JACK explained this to her and said that the organization's constitution made provision for such matters. Miss SWANSON did not offer and was not asked about personal financial assistance, however.

She was evidently quite enthusiastic and gave JACK a list of names of important people whom he should contact, using her name as reference. If JACK would contact her in New York she would personally take him around to see so many of these people as lived in New York.



Op. 7

Called by [redacted] 11/20/43
DEC 16 1943

Referred to Mr. Ladd
12-3-43
JP [redacted]

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Acers.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Starke.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

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Letter to the Director
November 15, 1943

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER (X)

Subject was much impressed with what JACK had to say about his meeting with Miss SWANSON and told him that he should by all means follow up this lead and make full use of the cooperation which she had promised. Subject thought it would be wise if he could get some commitment from her in writing at an early date so she could not later back out of her promise of assistance. Subject advised JACK it would be a good idea to use her name on the letterhead of the organization.

The names of the persons mentioned by JACK as having been given to him by Miss SWANSON are as follows:

Mrs. JOHN ~~WHITEHURST~~, of Washington, D. C., National President of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

HENRY ~~TAYLOR~~, of New York City, N. Y., author of "Men in Motion" and commentator for the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

JOSEPH ~~KEMP~~, of New York, Head of the Constitutional Educational League. Subject advised that he knew KEMP; that the latter was publishing a lot of material and had offices in New York and Connecticut. Subject is much impressed with KEMP's important connections and said he was soon to publish a book on "Red organizations". Subject had heard that GLORIA SWANSON had been helping KEMP in his work.

ALFRED ~~SHINDLER~~, of St. Louis, Missouri. JACK advised that SHINDLER had been associated with JESSE ~~JONES~~ in Washington but had recently resigned his position in disgust, stating he was fed up with the "crooked stuff" going on there and had gone back to St. Louis, where he was trying to arouse the people to an appreciation of what was going on.

JOHN ~~TJAARDA~~, designer, 818 Fisher Building, Detroit, Michigan. According to JACK, TJAARDA is a very close friend of Miss SWANSON and she called him and had him come to her hotel, where JACK was introduced to TJAARDA and his wife.

VAUGHN ~~BELL~~, Buffalo, New York, an officer of the Bell Aircraft Company.

ROBERT A. ~~LANCASTER~~, 300 Park Avenue, New York. Subject knows LANCASTER by reputation, states that he has donated money to GERALD L. K. ~~SMITH~~ and has been mentioned in CARLSON's book, "Under Cover".

Dr. ~~LaSOURD~~, Dean of the University of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.

Letter to the Director
November 15, 1943

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER (X)

Subject was quite enthusiastic about the results of JACK's contact with Miss SWANSON and arrangements were made for JACK and Subject to meet on the following day, November 13, 1943, at 2:30 p.m. in Subject's hotel room at the Book Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, for a further discussion of this matter. JACK was requested to write Subject air mail when he was coming to New York so that Subject could be in touch with him upon his arrival there.

Subject advised that his own organization in New York was progressing satisfactorily; that he was kept very busy in the affairs of the organization, was hiring new men and expanding rapidly. He will have a source of information "that couldn't be purchased for a million dollars". He had appointments in Chicago relative to the organization's work and was to leave Detroit on Sunday, November 14, for Chicago. JACK's organization was evidently framing a constitution and JACK was anxious to get Subject's help with reference to the proper phrasing.

Subject stated he had recently made a trip through Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, and Bridgeport to coordinate the activities of his organization there and that it was a tremendous job. He was amazed at the amount of money which "the other side" is spending, stating that "those front organizations are lousy with money". He mentioned as an example of how money is raised by such groups the case of a certain representative of a group known as the "Friends of Democracy", who after a so-called investigation of the anti-Jewish activities in Boston, recently had made a speech there blaming Father Coughlin and the Christian front for the unrest. This speech was printed in the newspapers, particularly in "PM" and all the Jews in Boston were very much frightened. Within a day or two after the speech the "Friends of Democracy" sent out a letter requesting money to help combat the matter spoken about by the representative in his speech, and according to Subject the "big Jews" were shaken down for anywhere from \$2,000.00 to \$10,000.00 apiece.

Any further information relative to the Subject obtained through the above Informant or from any other source will be immediately reported to you.

Very truly yours,

John S. Bugas
JOHN S. BUGAS, SAC

RWH:JAR
62-1339

EHW:MPR

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: November 22, 1943

To: SAC, New York

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

There is transmitted herewith for your information and appropriate consideration with respect to the captioned individual a copy of a letter from the Detroit Field Division Office, dated November 15, 1943.

Enclosure

RECORDED

100-179502-33

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 10 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

NOV 26 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

copy of report
from JACOB SPENCER, D. of R. M. C. H.
For D. C. Committee
Nov. 20, 1947

William Sohler Bryant, M.D., 30 E. 40th Street, New York City. This man is chairman of the Nose and Throat Section of the American Medical Association; a member of the Board of Directors of the American Patriots, an organization formerly headed by George Deatherage, who is a friend of George Deatherage. Deatherage is the President of the American Nationalists Federation as is Sir, Treasurer of the Knights of the White Camellias. His address is P.O. Box 467, Albemarle, W. Va.

In a letter Dr. Bryant wrote to Mr. Raymond Joseph Healey of P.O. 3620 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois he states: "I am just catching up with your 'The Key'. Please send me some numbers of this paper; enclosed \$1.00 check. With best wishes for your work and the prosperity of your family. Sincerely yours, W. Sohler Bryant."

In a letter from Allen Zoll dated May 26, 1938 to me at my home at 1536 Northwest 8th Court, Miami, Florida, Zoll writes: "One thing we would commend to your activity, is that you form in Miami a weekly Patriotic luncheon club of all the groups in your city. . . . Best regards and again wishing you the greatest success, we are, Yours for America, Allen Zoll."

Allen Zoll was the editor of the official organ of the American Patriots, Inc., the American Patriot. Mr. William Sohler Bryant, M.D. was of the Board of Directors of the said Organization along with Mrs. Charlotte Aychrigg, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, Commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the First World War; Rear Admiral Frank D. Berrien, New Haven, Connecticut, United States Navy, retired; J. Oliver Buswell, President Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.; Major General John J. Byron, New York, Commander of the Military Order of the First World; Brig. Gen. John Daniel, Immediate Past President of the St. Nicholas Society; Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, Evanston, Illinois, author; Mrs. Frances W. Dumbear, Vermont, Historian General Women of Ancient and Honorable Order; Rev. Daniel Otis Fuller, pastor Wealthy St. Baptist Temple, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maj. A. Cloyd Gill, Vice chairman Young Mens Council of the United States, director of the R. O. T. C. Association; Rev. Mark A. Matthews, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Parlin Semple, Jr., President General National Society of New England women; Mrs. Murray I. Stanley, Jr., U. S. Navy, retired; Mrs. Bennett A. Wilson, Governor General of the Sons & Daughters of the Pilgrims. Captain Howland Sherwood Spencer, ex-British Officer, British Intelligence Bureau, Krum Elbow, New York, Palm Beach Flas., Newport, R. I. Member of St. Nicholas Club of Manhattan. Founder and director of Militant Christian Association; advisor to Robert Edward Edmundson, notorious Jew-baiter of New York. Financial angel for Edmundson, Raymond Joseph Healey, James True of Washington, D. C., William Dudley Pelley of the Silver Shirt Legion of America. Right Cause Publishing Co., and Harry Jung of the American Vigilante Intelligence Federation, Tribune Tower, Chicago, formerly publisher of the Highland Post, Highland, New York; financial contributor to the American National Socialist League of New York Nazi outfit. Supporter of the Order of 76 directed by Royal Scott Gulden of the Gulden Mistard family; financial contributor of the Friends of the New Germany; contributor to the "STATESMAN" a newspaper of Atlanta, Ga., edited and published by ex-Governor Eugene F. Talmadge of that state.

Mr. Spencer cooperated with Charles Lindley of the Harris-Upsham a Wall St. brokerage outfit of Chicago and New York who resides at the St. Nicholas Club of Manhattan, as well as Commander Rowland R. Riggs of St. Nicholas Club of Manhattan, George Abbott Winthrop of Connecticut -- American Patriots; Allen Zoll, Greenwich, Conn., leader of the American Patriots; and friend of Lawrence Reynolds of the Community Builders an organization headed by Newton Jenkins of 32 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; John S. Wise, Jr., attorney-at-law, consul for Robert Edmundson of the White Camellias; James Carlson, Knights of the White Camellias; L. B. Carter, Knight of the White Camellias; Howard J. Carson, editor of the White Knight magazine.

official publication of the Knights of the White Camellias.
Captain Howland Sherwood Spencer cooperated with above list of names.

OUR BANNER, Ukrainian Weekly published at 2406 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois, telephone Armitage 0501, Alex Shapoval, editor. In the Saturday, August 12, 1939 issue, on page 2 is an open letter - "To Whom It May Concern: Our attention was directed a paper called THE KEY, published by the Irish American Patriots. In the copy of the said paper brought to our attention, we are unable to ascertain the address at which the paper is published, but instead we find that said paper contains a direction that all communications are to be addressed to Raymond Joseph Healey, 2406 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Other references are contained in said paper to the address at 2406 W. Chicago Avenue, as being the headquarters of the Gentile Workers Party. Not being able to ascertain who are the persons connected with THE KEY or their whereabouts we take this means of announcing to all interested that 2406 W. Chicago Avenue is the headquarters of the United Hetman Organizations whose object is to foster good relations among people of Ukrainian descent, encourage athletics among them and teach them sound principles of Americanism. We do not know of and have no connection with THE KEY, Irish American Patriots, Raymond Joseph Healey or Gentile Workers Party. Our address has been misused by them without our knowledge or authority or consent. If these parties shall not cease their attempts to identify themselves with us we hereby serve notice upon them by this means that proper legal steps shall be taken by us to compel them to desist. -- United Hetman Organizations, Dr. M. Siemens, President Nicholas Morenetz, representative of the United Hetman Organizations called upon Mr. Healey at the headquarters of the German American Bund at Western and Byron Avenues in the City of Chicago and invited Mr. Healey to attend a social of the United Hetman Organizations. Mr. Healey accepted the invitation and was invited by Mr. Morenetz and Alex Shapoval to come to the headquarters at any time that he felt like dropping in. The meetings halls of the United Hetman Organizations were thrown open for Mr. Healey to use by the representatives of the United Hetman Organizations after a conference of the Board of Directors of said organization. Michael Tymusz, journalist, director of OUR BANNER, official organ of the United Hetman Organizations, who resides at 1065 N. Christiana Avenue, Chicago, home phone Capital 0086 wrote to Mr. Healey as follows: "I have not been able to in the past month and a half been able to attend any meetings or lectures because I was in Canada and other cities in the east. Now that I am back I am again raising to go ahead and help the others in the cause, which you know is to smash Jewish Communism. I would appreciate it very much if in the future you would let me know a few days ahead of time about any meetings so that I do not get mixed up in my schedule. I started with you and I hope to finish because I personally think it is something everyone should take part in. If you have any time please answer this little note. Thanks for your time. Sincerely yours, Michael Tymusz."

In a letter dated July 7, 1939 addressed to Dear Raymond and signed Cordially, George of the Knights of the White Camellias of St. Albans, W. Va., George writes: "I have your letter with regard to Gentile Day and that ought to be a honey. At the moment I do not know if I can come or not for I am so damn short of money that I don't know if I can make it. I am trying to rake up enough to take a trip and if I can do so will be on the job. Can tell you positively a little later. If you want to use my name as sponsor go ahead but I will leave that to your judgement. Send for a copy of the Herald Tribune of Jacksonville, Fla. They are come out anti-Jew in a big way. Giving them hell. Also the magazine Southern Progress, Richmond, Virginia. Help them along all you can. Be sure and send me 1,000 subscription blanks to THE KEY."

In a letter dated August 2, 1937 from Box 271, Palo Alto, California addressed Dear Raymond and signed As ever George, he writes: Have yours of the 3rd. How is the new family coming along. You sound rather happier than you did some time ago. Hope you can get in touch with Stiles. (Mr. Stiles is the Personnel Manager of the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation of Whiting, Indiana.) "Is Jenkins still hooked up with

the Chicago Tribune. If so, they can go to town. Get all the dope on Jenkins -- what his plans are, etc., and we will all help." Newton Jenkins is a lawyer located at 32 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois; founder and director of the American Nationalists Political Action Clubs now known as the Community Builders. Mr. Jenkins made an extensive tour of Europe and Germany, etc.; personal friend of Mr. George Froebese. Herr Froebese is the Middle Western Führer of the Ameriak-Deutscher Volksbund as well as the editor of the Deutscher Wekrup Und Beobachter. He is assisted in his work by Albert Kolb, business manager of the Siren. Mr. Kolb would pick up sealed envelopes at the fur office of Michael Doderick at 32 S. State Street left there by Edith Weigert, an attache of the Deutscher Consulate in the City of Chicago, 333 N. Michigan Avenue. This I know to be true for I have witnessed it on more than one occasion. It was not long after my presence in the offices of Michael Doderick witnessing the transaction between the German Government through the Deutscher Consulate namely Edith Weigert, that Mike Doderick's fur office put out a shingle for sale.

In a letter of August 30, 1939, Chief New Moon, an American Indian at 251 W. 75th Street, New York, phone Endicott 2-6900, Apt. 141, a member of the speaker's staff of the German American Bund wrote to me stating that they were anxious to get into ACTION, but "we must wait your reply, so please let me hear from you." Shortly after I received this letter, the organizers for the Christian Front for the City of New York a Mr. Cassidy, Mr. William Bishop, an officer of the National Guard with rank as Captain, and a German American Bund member by the name of Ernecke (suicide following his arrest) were rounded up by the FBI special agents charged with revolutionary activities. I believe that this was the "action" Chief Moon spoke of.

One of the Chief characters in this play was William Bishop. I have known him for five or six years as one who demanded military and terroristic action to overthrow the government of the United States by force and set up a dictatorship. Mr. Bishop was in close cooperation with the officials of the German American Bund and with the Consulate General of the City of New York. Bishop played a big part in the fanning of the racial hatred during the time of the Bruno Richard Hauptmann trial. He collected \$5,000.00 in the name of humanity and Bruno Richard Hauptmann and pocketed same.

Paul Vasei of Paul Vasei & Company, Manufacturers Trust Bldg., Suite 206, 205 E. 85th Street, New York City, Regent 40775, is one of the financial mainstays of the local Bund of New York. He had lengthy correspondence with Raymond Joseph Healey at P.O. Box 361, Coral Gables, Fla.

One of the Republican big-wigs of Butler, Pennsylvania is T. W. Phillips, Jr. of the T. W. Phillips Gas & Oil Company who also corresponded with Mr. Healey at 1336 Northwest 8th Court, Miami, Fla. In a letter of June 16, 1938 he wanted a letter from me (Healey) giving some outline as to what I was trying to do definitely, the scope of the work and the possibility and prospect of being able to do anything worthwhile.

On May 14, 1940, Newell McCartney, counsellor at law, 800 W. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill., phone Mich. 7112, published an open letter entitled "Justice in Cook County" addressed to the Chicago Bar Association, Civic Organizations, Public Officials, Candidates for Public Office and particularly to the lawyers of Cook County. It will be interesting to know that the said open letter (four pages) was published and distributed by the Christian Citizens, a secret terroristic organization headed by Newell McCartney, who boasts of his membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as well as his friendly connections with Judge Oscar Nelson, Republican Candidate for States Attorney. The said open letter after being printed with the inscription "Published and distributed by Christian Citizens" was blacked out after a conference with several of his friends. McCartney had a hand in the formation of The Friends of Father Coughlin, an outgrowth of the arrest of five men charged with the breaking of one of the Goldblatt display windows. He lectured at many anti-Jewish as well as anti-Catholic.

One of the financial angels of the Long Island City New York Branch of the German American Bund is the Hercher Corporation located at 31-22 Steinway Street, Long Island City, N. Y. In a letter dated March 20, 1939 to Raymond Healey at Coral Gables, Fla. the Hercher Corporation told me to contact R. Henrich, Incorporated of 28-27 Steinway Street, Long Island City, N. Y. stating "we are certain you will get some information from this party."

On August 28, 1939 I received a letter from Washington, D. C. addressed to the Gentile Workers Alliance, P. O. Box 3620, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois addressed to Gentlemen and signed, "If we can be of any service to your organization, please advise. Donald, Shea, 2207 K. St. N. W., Washington, D.C. The official symbol of said Donald Shea is the head of the National Gentile League, Inc. The official symbol of said organization is a picture of a serpent and a woman's hand thrusting a knife into the mouth of the serpent. This symbol or cut was lifted from the literature published and distributed by the Fichte Bund of Hamburg, Germany. The said Donald Shea (alias Donald O'Shea) makes it his business to contact the Italian Consulate and the Italian Fascist Groups throughout the United States. He was a co-worker with Lais de Lafayette Washburn, who is the National Secretary of the National Liberty Party, formerly of Chicago and now of Tacoma, Washington. Mrs. Washburn in a letter from 1140 N. LaSalle St., Apt. 801, phone Lincoln 5900, Chicago, dated July 24, 1937, to Mr. Peter Gisibel at 3855 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Illinois to Dear Mr. Gisibel and signed Lais de Lafayette Washburn, National Secretary of the National Gentile League -- "We have a very fine man now we think to help me supervise this Great Lakes district of six states. He is high up in the Masonic Fraternity and comes to us well recommended. His name is Mr. Warren E. Miller. Hope you can come Tuesday night and bring your friends. This is your battle same as mine."

On September 13th, 1939 Jean T. Devillard of 414 Diversey Parkway, phone Lakewood 3164, Chicago, Illinois addressed Mr. Raymond Joseph Healey, P. O. Box 3620 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois. "Dear Mr. Healey: Would it be asking too much to call me up on the phone. I want to have a talk with you. Very important regarding your paper. I believe we can help you publish the same. I am a very dear friend of Jaenicken and he spoke of you very highly."

Devillard was one of the founders of the now defunct Khaki Shirts of America headed by Art J. Smith who was convicted of perjury a few years back in connection with a murder trial and received 7 years sentence in the State Penitentiary. Mr. Devillard is now heading up the American Blackshirts Fascist. Mr. Devillard cooperated with the leaders of the German American National Alliance with one Mr. William Wernecke, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Patriotic Organization, organizer of the Friends of Father Council, organizer of the Christian Defense Council, organizer for the North Side Safety Council, organizer for the Silver Shirts Legion of America, organizer for the Dearborn Crusaders, organizer for the German American Bund and a gentleman farmer of Wadsworth, Illinois.

I have been in the home of Mr. Wernecke both in the City and on the farm where I have seen a number of guns, but never in use. Mr. Wernecke and Mr. Frederick Capetta of the South Side (phone Cal 5734) Chicago, a tailor by profession, who is an Italian and a member of the Sons of Italy, organized the Secret Christian Defense Council as a terroristic organization.

One of the first moves of their terror campaign was the breaking of store windows in the City of Chicago, namely the Goldblatt Stores and a tailor shop on Western and Byron Avenues, several on Armitage Avenue and others too numerous to mention to be followed up by physical violence. A list of names were in the possession of both Capetta and Wernecke and Dr. Homer H. Maerz, Fred Pokorney and Douglas Campbell. Maerz, Pokorney and Campbell were arrested and tried for the Goldblatt case. Wernecke was the brains, Maerz, Pokorney and Campbell will be "puckers". Fred Capetta was Treasurer of the Christian Defense Council.

On January 9, 1940 at 6:10 P.M. exact time William Wernecke sent

Telegram to Raymond Joseph Healey at his home which read "Come to my house at 10 o'clock tonight, important."

This was in connection with the Federal Grand Jury inquiring into the possible connection between Wernecke's farm being used as a training ground for terrorists and the Christian Front activity in New York. Mr. Wernecke advised me as to what I should say before the Federal Grand Jury in connection with his suspicion that they may question others and myself as to his guns, his farm, his activity, his source of income, his organization affiliations, etc.

On May 20, 1939 and on June 22, 1939 Fred W. Werts, would-be gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party for the State of Indiana wrote from the Werts Novelty Co., Inc., 920 S. Pershing Drive, Muncie, Indiana informing me to contact one Court Asher, editor and publisher of a weekly anti-Roosevelt, anti-Jew and anti-Catholic periodical known as the X-Ray at his home at 814 W. Memorial Drive, Muncie, Indiana. He also said that he found out that a Senator Robert Reynolds seemed pretty favorable in this problem.

(Following is a paragraph quoted from Werts' letter) "I also found out that a Senator who seems pretty favorable, Robert Reynolds, is also interested in this Jewish problem. I suppose you saw Moseley's write-up. I think before long there will be quite a battle against the Jews. People will curb them every way possible and they are not going to get away with what they have been. I would like to come out in the open against them myself, but I just don't dare. You know how it is." (This from his letter May 20, 1939) (Following is quotation from his letter of June 22, 1939) "Mr. Robert E. Reynolds, United States Senator from North Carolina whose home address is Harvard Hall, 1650 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. Bob is alright and a mighty fine fellow. I think you will get along fine. Let me hear from you at any time."

One of Mr. Werts' right hand men in this work is Carl Ely of 626 Hoyt Avenue, Muncie, Indiana. Carl Ely is connected with Muncie Underwear.

It was through the efforts of the Muncie Clivden set and the Newport R. I. crowd that a Terre Haute, Indiana newspaper carried full page advertisements of the boycott of the Jews. All of this emanates from one source, -- the St. Nicholas Club in Manhattan, 55th and Park Avenue.

In a letter from Court Asher addressed to Mr. Raymond Healey of Chicago he states as follows: "Dear Sir: Your letter received. Fred Werts spoke of you to me only last week.....Yes, it is certain that our president Ikey Roosevelt is selling us and the future to the sons of Aaron....."

He boasted of his circulation of his paper of 3,243 in a town of 30,000 people and stated he would be glad to hear from me.

"Pick Me Up" is "Your War Time Weekly", January, 1940 #1066, printed by the People's Friend Impr. London E. C. 4. In reality it is printed in Hamburg Germany at Hamburg 36, Hamburger Hof, Zimmer 508, Hamburg, Germany. Professes to be an English publication printed in London and widely distributed throughout the United States.

RACIAL NATIONALISM a booklet of 32 pages on Principles and Purposes by William Blanchard 2nd. Price 10c, White Front Publishing Co. Inc. Much of the contents of this pamphlet was lifted from "Mein Kampf".

From the Deutscher Fichte Bund e. V. The Fichte Association, was founded in January, 1914 in memory of the German philosopher Fichte. Union for World Venacity. Professes to be an organization for peace and understanding by giving free information about the New Germany under Hitler direct from the source. Headquarters at 30 Jungfernstieg, Hamburg, Germany. Directed by Th. Kesselmeier. Herr Kesselmeier is supplied with a list of people in America that would aid and abet the "5th Column" in the United States for the dissemination of propaganda such as the Marcus Ely Ravage articles, Oscar Pfaust's literature and others.

Photograph of Eugene, 1936. Picture of Komerad Eugene, Sturm-Abteilung Fuehrer aboard the Dampfer Bremen. Visited Mr. Healey in his home on 86th Street, New York City in 1936 with the news that Mr. Healey could purchase all the guns he wished from Germany for the small amount of \$7.50 per gun. I gave him an order and upon his return to the States he came directly to me to inform me that the officers of the Ausland Ministerium decided that it would be best to purchase guns in America due to the German stamp on the butt of the gun. The contact was made with an officer of the United States Army stationed on Governor's Island who supplied not only myself but others with necessary revolvers, gas guns, etc.

to "Ray Healey: To a real pal and 100% Patriot. Best wishes for your continued success and health. As ever Doc Maerz" 9-10-40.

This is the message contained on the front page of the Dispatch issued by-monthly by the Pioneer News Service, Old P.O. Box 435, Chicago Illinois.

The most dangerous men in Chicago would be:

William Wernecke because of his connections both political and military and in business. Homer Maerz through his affiliations with German organization.

Clarence Ott and his plans and the usage of same for the bombardment of Chicago with anti-British, anti-Jewish, anti-American and anti-Catholic literature.

Set up of Jenkins Organization

Subscription request for THE KEY

Pictures of Bund Picnic at Kolze's Grove

New Jersey, Boonton, F.N.G. Camp-Youth Leader

Camp Towaco later taken over by Hagell.

INDIVIDUALS --- LISTED

Herald Tribune, Jacksonville, Fla. and

Sudden Progress, Richmond, Va. contacted by George Deatherage of the Knights of the White Camellia's.

Ted Reynolds - home 1710 Polk St. Houston, Tex. apartment 12, business - 306 Telephone Road, Houston Texas, an American Patriot man.

William Greg Blanchard, Sr. millionaire, geologist together with

Captain Howland Sherwood Spencer and his friends financed the formation of the White Front Organization.

William Greg Blanchard the 2nd, son of William Greg Blanchard, Sr. is the president of the White Front and editor of Nation and Race Magazine, P. O. Box 361 Coral Gables,

R. Lyman, Jr. a national organizer for the White Front and friend of George Deatherage and of James True of Washington, D. C., lives at 1207 S. Edgewood, Arlington, Virginia

The Herald a publication of Hot Springs, Sierra County, New Mexico. Edited by Mr. Heat who is a personal friend of Mr. Kissinger, the notorious Hitlerite leader of Kansas

City, Mo., as is Mr. Heuschen, the editor of the Holstein Advance of Holstein, Iowa.

Theodore W. Miller, attorney and counsellor, 8 S. Dearborn St., of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and a member of the American Nationalist Political Action Clubs now known

as the Community Builders - Newton Jenkins outfit, - phone Randolph 6725.

Charles E. Vedler President of the General George Washington's Personal Bodyguards, 66 W. Washington St., Room 522 and Fred S. Brown is his Secretary.

Irving Brown, proprietor of the Arcade Restaurant, 32 S. Clark St., - right hand man to Newton Jenkins of the Community Builders and relative of President Brown of the

Rockford Life Insurance Co., Rockford, Ill.

Mr. Kopf, Yorkville Kanzler, 208 E. 86th St. N. Y. He is a Gestapo Agent. Phone Regent 4-4612 and 4-4614.

Homer Maerz, alias Dr. H. B. Maerz, P. O. Box 435, Chicago, Silver Shirt organizer, Einheitsfront organizer, member of the German Day Committee, friend of Dr. Silge,

friend of Wm. Wernecke, member of the Christian Defense Council and well known ter-

rorist in the City of C

In the letter addressed to Mr. Healey at 2416 Geneva Terrace of August 14, 1937 in a lengthy discussion, Mrs. Washburn writes: "I am glad to get the news that the wife's suffering and your anxiety are over and that 'Father and son are doing nicely.' Mrs. Healey is doing nobly in giving us another son 'to die for Hitler.' I am anxiously awaiting the outcome of this Kansas City Conference to see whether they know enough to draft a program of ACTION."

May 23, 1938, T. W. Phillips, Jr. President of the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Co. of Butler, Pa. writes to Healey at 1336 N. W. 8th Court, Miami, Fla. writes, "Suggest that you have one of your writers prepare an article and publish it and use my name."



b2
b7D

Detroit Mich
Dec. 22, 1943

for
COPI: NJA

b2
b7D

Detroit Mich.
Dec. 22nd 1943

Joe Kamp arrived back into Detroit today, but H. Bennett decided that he was too hot to handle at the present time, so a ticket was purchased for him, on the Mercury to Cleveland for tonight at 6 P.M. and Charley Price had instructions to take him down to see that he got on this train, which he did. They also purchased a ticket for him out of Cleveland on the Empire State out of Cleveland for New York tomorrow Dec. 23rd. This was all at Fords expense so reported, and it does not mean that he will not be welcome back here as soon as the heat dies down, as they expect him back after the first of the year.

The book, UnAmerican Gestapo, goes to press January 15th, 1944. There is supposed to be a very definite expose on Jake Spollanski and as many of the gang as possible connected with him.

b2
b7D

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-179502-35

JAN 18 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

45 JAN 24 1944

EHV:PMC
100-179502

February 2, 1944

SAC, New York

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X
REFER 5-IS

Dear Sir:

It is desired that you advise what action has been taken to ascertain the character of the private investigative agency which has been reportedly formed by the captioned individual.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

100-179502-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Direct FEB 3 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6

FEB 7 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 FEB 4 1944

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

WHH:GRM
100-54763

New York, New York
February 25, 1944

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: JACOB^① SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Detroit letter to the Bureau dated October 13, 1943 captioned as above, a copy of which was sent to the New York Office.

This letter requested that New York endeavor to ascertain whether one of the BIELASKI brothers came to Detroit by plane on August 6, 1943 from LaGuardia Airport.

BIELASKI is alleged to have immediately contacted SPOLANSKY upon his arrival in Detroit at 7:00 AM on August 6, 1943.

Special Agent T. N. Berry of this office contacted Mr. KENNETH SMITH, in charge of reservations at LaGuardia Airport, and was advised that the American Airlines was the only line which had a plane scheduled to leave New York City at the approximate hour to arrive in Detroit at 7:00 AM. Agent Berry then contacted Mrs. E. Stevens, assistant reservations manager for American Airlines, and was advised that no person named BIELASKI had reservations on an American Airlines' plane for August 6, 1943.

In view of the negative information received in the instant matter, this case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

RECORDED

100-1795-22-37

31 FEB 29 1944

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY, SAC



cc: Detroit

62 MAR 4 1944

Op. 14
430

EHW/pk

100-179502

March 30, 1944

SAC, New York City

Re: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X
REFER 5-18

Dear Sir:

It is desired that you refer to my previous instructions concerning this matter and furnish the Bureau information you have developed without further delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

100-179502-38
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 1 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 11

MAR 31 1944 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 27, 1944

SAC, New York

100-179502-40
J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X
REFER 5-IS

Reference is made to the previous request of the Bureau that the New York Office attempt to determine the character and make-up of the private investigative agency which is alleged to be directed by the captioned person. It is to be recalled that there was some speculation on the part of sources of information and informants that possibly Spolansky was connected with Frank Bielaski. Relative to this possible connection, reference is made to the letter of April 25, 1944, from your office entitled "Office of Strategic Services; Frank Bielaski; Former Special Agent Harry Loughran". It is noted in this letter that Loughran is connected with Bielaski and has approached the New York Office for cooperation. The suggestion is being offered that in the event Loughran again contacts Mr. Jerome Doyle consideration be given to discreetly ascertaining from Loughran whether Spolansky is connected with Bielaski's and Loughran's group in OSS. In the event that Loughran can be discreetly questioned concerning this matter it should be done so as to either establish that Spolansky is connected with this group or to negative the allegations that Spolansky is so affiliated.

With regard to the activities of Spolansky, Bureau confidential informant [redacted] has reported that he was in Detroit sometime on or about April 20, 1944, at which time he was in contact with Harvey Hansen of the United Sons of America. At that time, the informant stated, Spolansky definitely inferred to Hansen that he was working for the British Government.

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The immediate foregoing information is supplied for your further consideration in your attempt to discreetly identify the investigative group with which Spolansky is affiliated. Relative to this it is desired that this matter be handled expeditiously and brought to a logical conclusion in the immediate future.

CC- Detroit

olson

A. Tamm
Ladd
Orley
Lavin
Add
Hendrix
Goss
Rosen
Tracy
Hers
Carson
Gordon
Harford
Harke
Hinn Tamm
Haze
Hendy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

MAY 28 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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New York, N. Y.
April 25, 1944

JD:EMC

Director, FBI

Attention: D. M. EADD

RE: OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES;
FRANK BIELASKI;
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT HARRY LOUGHRAN

Dear Sir:

On April 13, 1944, Former Special Agent Harry Loughran called at the New York SIS office for the purpose of discussing with Mr. Jerome Doyle the feasibility of working out liaison between Mr. Loughran and the New York Field office. Mr. Loughran had been referred to Mr. Doyle by Special Agent B. C. Brown of the New York Field Division inasmuch as Loughran had advised him that he was doing special confidential work for the Office of Strategic Services in New York City.

It was ascertained from Mr. Loughran that he is employed by an undercover office of the Office of Strategic Services with headquarters in the Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th Street, New York City. Mr. Loughran's superior is Mr. Frank Bielaski whose identity is well known to the Bureau. Mr. Loughran stated that his duties consisted of the investigation of applicants to positions in the Office of Strategic Services. He advised that he carried out these duties under the supervision of Mr. Bielaski and that his reports were forwarded directly to the headquarters of OSS in Washington, D.C. and in no way cleared through the main New York office of OSS at 630 Fifth Avenue. He stated further that he was under specific instructions from Mr. Bielaski not to contact any persons in the 630 Fifth Avenue headquarters of OSS. He added that he felt it was highly desirable for the completion of his applicant investigations to obtain a file check of the New York Field Division wherever OSS applicants were concerned. He felt also that this check would prevent his inadvertently interfering with important investigations of the New York FBI office. Mr. Loughran appeared somewhat ill at ease because of the nature of his request and seemed at a loss to understand why the regular liaison section of the New York Field office could not make the checks that he would request.

Mr. Doyle explained to Mr. Loughran that in order to maintain an orderly, routine liaison between the Bureau in New York City and the New York office of OSS, the Bureau had designated Mr. Doyle as the sole liaison between these two agencies. Mr. Doyle further explained that in carrying out this liaison, Mr. Doyle had met Mr. John Hughes, present head of the

Director, FBI
JD:EMC

New York, N. Y.
April 25, 1944

New York OSS office at 630 Fifth Avenue and had been requested by Mr. Hughes to deal with Mr. Frederic Dolbeare of the New York OSS office on matters of general and routine liaison between the two agencies.

Mr. Doyle added that in view of the practices which had been inaugurated sometime ago, he believed that the matters troubling Mr. Loughran should be discussed with his superior, Mr. Bielaski, so that requests could be channeled through Mr. Dolbeare of OSS. Mr. Loughran seemed disappointed at this suggestion as he stated that Mr. Bielaski did not want persons under his supervision to ask formal favors of other branches of OSS in New York City and that consequently, Loughran was quite sure that Bielaski would negative the suggestion. Mr. Doyle terminated the conference by indicating that in the opinion of the Bureau, the question raised by Mr. Loughran was one that should be resolved only by the various members of OSS themselves and was not one that the Bureau could answer for them. Mr. Doyle added that unless the New York office received advice to the contrary from the Bureau, the present practice of maintaining liaison with OSS through Mr. Doyle would be continued.

For the information of the Bureau Special Agent B. C. Brown has been instructed by me to refer any further inquiries from either Mr. Frank Bielaski or Loughran along the above indicated lines. The foregoing is being brought to the attention of the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

GW

b2
b7D

Detroit Mich.
April 27th. 1944.

G.L.K. Smith, has been in Washington for the last Twelve days or so conferring with the Defense Attorneys, on the Sedition trial now going on in that City.

He has come back from there very incensed about the whole thing and is explaining to his followers that the trial is certainly a gross miscarriage of justice and that the trial will probably be dragged out for nine months, and that the defendants are being impoverished by the long wait and that it is merely another, so called purge in a very unusual way, by keeping these people so far away from their home for the trial, that they haven't a chance to be kept from being railroaded.

He explains that there about 5000 enemies of the present administration that they are after to put in jail, and that if they get these now on trial it is just a beginning to a very large Political purge, that will go on and on indefinitely.

He also says that Bronbach?, one of the men indicted formerly on two occasions, will oppose Carter Glass next Fall for Senator from that State, and that it will be sure a surprise to a lot of people.

Smith had another meeting last night and the Hall was filled to overflowing before he arrived. He is gaining a lot of new followers here in Michigan, and he will soon release a lot of pamphlets on the Trial that will be distributed among his followers, calling for action against the Un-American, and unconstitutional manner in which the trial is being conducted.

Spolanski was in town last week again, but not for long, and he did most of his contacting with Harvey Hansen, trying to get a line on activities here of the United Sons and the Klan. He very definitely inferred to Hansen that he was mostly working for the British Government and that the most of the, real work in this country was being carried out by these people who in turn were making the FBI look pretty small right in their own Country with the information they were receiving.

Hansen is now situated in the Transportation Bldg. here in the City, Room 505, and his phone number is Cadillac 5505. He expects to soon receive a Package Liquor License from his political friends also, and will be trying to make some more money in this direction.

It is still being intimated that even the highest officials of the Ford Motor Co. were mixed up in the Theft Ring now on trial, and that at Mr. Bugas, through manouvering has set himself really in solid out there and that they MAY be afraid to let him out with the information he MAY have on hand personally. It is also said that it had something to do with the recent changes made out there, even up to the top.

There will also be a gathering of the Nationalists in a small way in Cleveland, the first of the week, instead of the last of this week, and there is supposed to be plans made for the future carrying on of the move ent.

b2
b7D

WJ
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

JES:ep
62-7773

June 13, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY
SECURITY MATTER - X
REFER 5-15
(Bureau file 100-179502)

H. Stettin
By [signature]

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 22, 1944, relative to the question as to the character and make-up of the private detective agency allegedly directed by the subject, and as to its possible connection with ~~FRANK BIELASKI~~'s group in OSS.

In the course of the conversation between [redacted] and Special Agent John E. Seykora, on May 16, 1944, it was discreetly and confidentially ascertained that [redacted] does not know SPOLANSKY and that the latter is not a member of the group operating under BIELASKI's direction. It is recalled that SPOLANSKY was employed in Detroit as a confidential informant by ~~GEORGE MINTZER~~ of the ~~American Jewish Committee~~, New York.

b7D

As discussed in previous correspondence arrangements were made to have agents interview SPOLANSKY regarding certain reports which SPOLANSKY had submitted to MINTZER concerning the Russian Fascist Regime (Bureau file 65-2302). Special Agent Seykora called at Mr. MINTZER's office on two occasions in this connection, on each of which SPOLANSKY was in the office at the time, apparently as a member of the staff. He was introduced to Seykora by MINTZER. During the course of the conversation SPOLANSKY stated that he could always be reached either at his residence or through MINTZER's office and gave no indication he was connected with any other group.

EX - 26

SPOLANSKY apparently desired to be cooperative and congenial he stated he had recently made a preliminary report to Mr. MINTZER concerning BORIS BRASOL who is known to the Bureau and plans later to make a more complete report which he said MINTZER would doubtless make available to the Bureau if desired. Also that he had intended to visit Colonel RYBAKOFF, publisher of ROSSIA in New York with whom he has been acquainted for many years and thereafter might have some additional information concerning the Russian Fascist Regime.

RECORDED & INDEXED 100-179502-41
JUN 15 1944



JUL 14 1944

COPIES DESTROYED 2/17/59
77 1095
RR

NY 62-7773

Letter to Director

June 13, 1944

SPOLANSKY indicated he was well acquainted with and had a very high regard for former Special Agent Charles J. Scully of the National Association of Credit Men and former Special Agent George J. Starr. SPOLANSKY also stated he was a charter member and very much interested in the Association of Former Special Agents of the FBI, Inc. In recounting some of the members who were present at a recent meeting of this organization which he attended he mentioned BRUCE SPOLANSKY. He also indicated he did not know FRANK BIELASKI, although he had heard of him and did not know whether he was eligible to be a member of the association. It is noted that printed membership list of the association shows the occupation and business address of most members, but for SPOLANSKY shows only his residence address as 40 Highland Avenue, Highland Park, Michigan.

Reference is also made to letter from New York Office to Bureau dated February 5, 1944, captioned "ROBERT M.". According to the information contained in that letter, statements have been made concerning SPOLANSKY to the effect that he has been characterized by "the Commies" as a notorious labor spy, that he is in New York as a Fascist investigator posing as a liberal, but that he really works for McCORMICK and for HENRY FORD and further that some of the "Commies" have said he is operating for the WILLIAM J. BURNS AGENCY.

Further that information allegedly emanating from the "undercover department" of the automobile workers in Detroit indicated the subject was working for the William J. Burns Detective Agency and has worked for Henry Ford, Harry A. Young and The Metal Trades Association; also that he was stooge for Martin Dies, and was tied up with Fred Marvin and Ralph Easley. It was further stated at one time he had a job for the Anti-Defamation League, when the league employed somebody in Burns for the purpose of getting information on Henry Ford, although in New York he pertends to be interested in the Christian Front and in organizations like the Anti-Nazi League. It was stated that the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League was tipped off about the subject by FRANK KINGDON. Further there was additional information to the effect it was rumored the subject is working for Colonel McCORMICK and other money interests in the Mid-West. It was also alleged the subject was gathering information to be used by the defendants in the conspiracy trial in Washington, D.C.

From the foregoing it appears SPOLANSKY is not a member of the OSS group under FRANK BIELASKY and that he is employed either full or part time by MINTZER. Further that he possibly has created an impression of various additional connections in order to conceal his true employment, or actually has accepted and performed other work outside of MINTZER's Committee.

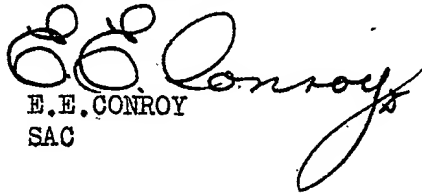
NY 62-7773

Letter to Director

June 13, 1944

The Bureau will be promptly informed of any additional information in this respect which may come to the attention of this office and in the meantime no further action will be taken unless instructed by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,


E.E. CONROY
SAC

CC: Detroit

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSG/mac
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/14/90

76 APR 5 1945

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6AG/8
ON 7/29/99

Appar 8-3819

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 9/14/80

100-179502-42

LEGAL BRANCH OF DEPT. OF JUSTICE

16 1945

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

INITIALS OF ORIGINATOR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Just for
3/21/45
L.H.W.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Detroit Mich.
Feb. 18th. 1945.

It is understood that Mr. J. Bugas, has an appointment to meet Geo. Minzer, in New York City, Monday Feb. 19th., 1945., at which time he is supposed to make possible arrangements for the final meeting between Mr. Ford and the Jews of this Country. Other meetings may also be held as a result of this one, and some of the representatives of the American Jewish Committee will no doubt be contacted.

Henry Ford Sr. is supposed to be in Georgia, and Ford second is supposed to remain here in Detroit, pending the outcome. This may however be changed.

Some articles gently pointing to this, have reportedly been issued in some Jewish Publications in New York, the names of which were not obtainable at the present time.

J. Spolanski has been aware of this for a short time, and has been trying to beat Bugas to the meetings, but has had no success so far. He is very busy following the movements of Homer Maertz for some time, and understand that Maertz is now living with a woman in Chicago, first name June who by all indications is on Spolanski's payroll. I believe she originates from Cleveland Ohio. (Her name and the Chicago address will follow). Spolanski has also asked a Detroit contact if he will do some jobs in this area if they come up, and they may have to do with following the Bugas angle, tho' most of them appear as if they will originate from an attorney in New York City, by the name of Brody, who is really running an agency without a license, as he claims he can do this because of his attorney standing in the State of New York. Spolanski was supposed to have returned to New York yesterday from Chicago, and to be back in Detroit again in about two weeks.

Dr. Birkhead, spoke here in the Temple Synagogue, on Feb. 16th., and as usual he attracted a rather large crowd of Jewish people. His secretary contacted K. Weber, of the U.S. of A., and asked him if he would be interested in doing some work for Birkhead in this territory if it became necessary. This through the Clergy, who told them that Weber was doing a good job in the Youth Movement here in the City.

Harry Bennett, and Stan Fay have gone to California for a vacation, but Fay is supposed to return in Two weeks. Bennett will probably stay for six weeks at least. They are at Bennetts place in Palm Springs.

The Negro's here are getting under way with a new Pictorial, called Fame, to be printed by the Paragon Press or Publishing Co., 114 Erskine St. Detroit Mich. Ben Gray is on the Staff of this paper.

Mr. Bugas has been in the company of an elderly man, short, about 60 yrs of age with a light colored moustache, and wearing glasses, for a few times lately, and he appears very much of a Jew. No one seems to know him, but Bugas was at the fights again with him, at Olympia here in Detroit, Friday night Feb. 16th.

Seymour Pierce, formerly with Father Coughlin, seems to be working a lot with Mon. Hickey, of the Catholic Diocese, and is taking people into the Library of St. Aloysius church on occasions, and selling them a lot of literature, on the relationship of the Catholics and Communists, as well as other literature in regards to Secret Societies etc. The Catholic faith here seems to have taken up the fight against Communism here.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JJK:DMH

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: JACOB SPOLANSKY

DATE: March 23, 1945

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Mohr _____

Mr. Carson _____

Mr. Hendon _____

Mr. Mumford _____

Mr. Jones _____

Mr. Quinn _____

Tele. Room _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Beahm _____

Miss Gandy _____

Pursuant to your request, the files relating to the above-captioned individual have been reviewed, the pertinent matter digested, and the results incorporated in the attached memorandum for the Director.

Spolansky was never the subject of a Bureau investigation other than an applicant investigation which took place at the start of his employment as a special employee of the Bureau of Investigation on July 19, 1919, which terminated with his resignation as Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation on March 7, 1924.

However, very numerous and at times unrelated and unproven items of information have reached the Bureau from various [] informants as well as from Bureau offices at Detroit, Chicago and New York.

His record shows him to be a professional informant and investigator with a very "elastic" code of ethics. SAC Bugas at Detroit, in 1943, stated that in his opinion Spolansky was "one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informants I know."

His assignments with the Bureau of Investigation and subsequently thereto were restricted almost solely to the investigation of radical activities generally, with emphasis on the Communist Party. His sponsors in this work were the Dies Committee and the American Jewish Committee under George J. Mintzer in New York. Under the latter sponsor he became interested in anti-Semitism. Among others for whom Spolansky reportedly investigated at one time or another were the Anti-Nazi League, the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, Gerald L. Smith and the British Intelligence in this country.

With reference to his feelings toward the Bureau, it may be said that he has "blown hot and cold" in that at one time he gave information to some of the Bureau offices and at another time made the statement, "I am going to get those God damned guys at the FBI in Detroit."

Attachment

RECORDED

INDEXED

36-179502-43

67
56 APR 27 1945

March 23, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JACOB ~~X~~ SPOLANSKY *Summary*

Personal History and Background

The Bureau's personnel file reflects that the above named individual was born in Kieff, Russia, fifty-three years ago and spent the early part of his life in that country. He attended high school in the City of Kieff for five and one half years and then went to the University of Kieff for about two years. He next attended the University of Zurich, Switzerland for one year and coming to the United States in 1909, he continued his studies in a Chicago law school for two more years. Spolansky claimed to be able to speak, read and write English, Russian and Hungarian, read and speak Croatian, Polish, Bulgarian and Serbian and understand and speak fairly well the German and Yiddish languages. He stated that he became a naturalized citizen in 1915. In this regard it is noted that Honorable Robe Carl White, Acting Secretary of the Department of Labor, by letter dated November 3, 1924, stated: "For use in connection with the naturalization of one Jacob Spolansky (originally Sehpoliensky) who claims to have been commissioned as a Special Agent in the Bureau of Investigation of your department on July 19, 1919 and who resigned on March 7, 1924, it would be appreciated if you would advise what statement he made at the time he received his commission as to his citizenship status." In reply, William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General, on November 10, 1924, advised that the original application for appointment as Special Agent filed by Spolansky in February 1919, did not request of him information as to his citizenship. However, Spolansky filed a later application form dated November 8, 1923, in which he stated that he was "a naturalized American" in answer to the question relating to his citizenship.

From 1911 to 1915, he worked for one H. Friend in Chicago as a salesman and from 1915 to 1917, he represented a number of newspapers in the advertising business in the same city. In 1917 and 1918 he was employed as a manager of a Russian newspaper called "Free Russia" and during the Liberty Loan Drive he rendered his services as a speaker in the foreign language division specializing in Russian. In April, 1918, he secured a position with the Intelligence Division, General Staff, United States Army in Chicago and remained with that organization until July 1, 1919, when he went to work for the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois as an investigator which position he held until July 18, 1919.

Relations with Bureau

Spolansky entered into the employ of the Bureau of Investigation on July 19, 1919 and resigned as of March 7, 1924 as a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation. During his employment he devoted the majority of his time to the investigation of Bolsheviki and other radical activities in the Chicago area.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....

RECORDED
ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

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By letter dated June 20, 1921, Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent of the Bureau at Chicago, pointed out to the Bureau that when he was in Washington, he was advised that Special Agent Spolansky was accused by a Bureau Confidential Informant of "shaking down" aliens and of being attached to the Thiel Detective Agency in Chicago. Mr. Brennan advised that upon his return to Chicago he made a survey of the situation and endeavored to secure evidence which would prove these charges but without success. He stated that Spolansky absolutely denied "shaking down" aliens and denied being attached to the detective agency for sometime prior to entering the service of the Bureau.

In a letter from the Chicago Field Division, dated February 13, 1923, to the Bureau, Special Agent in Charge James P. Rooney, referred to a charge made by one Albert Vailin alias Balanow, to the effect that Agent Jacob Spolansky, had received twenty-five dollars a day from the Thiel Detective Agency for selling secret reports of the government. Special Agent in Charge, Rooney, stated that Spolansky had denied this accusation.

Subsequent information received from the Chicago Field Division in February, 1923, indicated that Mr. Flanagan, President of the Thiel Detective Service, had executed an affidavit in which he stated that Spolansky was unknown to him and further he denied giving any money directly or indirectly to Spolansky as a Department of Justice official for information from the files of the government concerning radicals or for anything else at any time.

On February 7, 1924, an article appeared in the Chicago Daily News entitled "Hunt \$250,000 Jewels Smuggled Here". By letter dated February 28, 1924, Special Agent in Charge Rooney, advised that Agent Spolansky, then on annual leave, which expired March 7, 1924, the effective date of his resignation was engaged in writing a series of articles on radicalism for the Chicago Daily News. Special Agent in Charge Rooney, pointed out that when he called upon Agent Spolansky to explain what if any connection he had with the appearance of the article in question, he was told by Spolansky to find out for himself. Spolansky had in fact, full and complete knowledge of the details of this case since he had investigated various phases of it in his official capacity. He denied at this time that he had any documents, papers and files which were the property of the government. In addition to writing a series of articles on radicalism for the Chicago Daily News, he is also credited with having written a book entitled "Red Trail in America." These articles dealing with "Red" activities inferred that the Department of Justice had just completed an exhaustive investigation of the situation and had released the results to the newspapers which was not true. At the time these stories appeared it was felt by many that Spolansky had used material which had come into his possession as an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation.

Philip Hamlin, Agent in Charge of the Chicago Field Office by letter to the Bureau dated October 10, 1924, called attention to the Chicago Daily News announcement of certain articles entitled "Chicago Plot of the Reds Exposed by a United States Secret Service Agent." Mr. Hamlin pointed out that these articles

were from the pen of former Agent Spolansky. This letter related that a number of photostatic copies of documents seized in the Bridgman raid (Communists) were discovered to be missing shortly after Spolansky's separation from the Bureau service. Mr. Hamlin pointed out, however, that no information was obtained to substantiate the suspicion that Spolansky had removed the files from the Chicago Office.

The Bureau was in receipt of a letter dated February 13, 1926, from one Francis Ralston Welsh, in which Mr. Welsh pointed out that Spolansky wished to return to his employment in the Department of Justice if possible. The Bureau in reply advised that it was making no new appointments at that time.

On December 13, 1941, Spolansky sent a telegram to you stating that he placed himself unconditionally at the service of his country and pointed out that he was a former agent of the first World War and postwar days.

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Confidential Informant, [] one of the [] later hereinafter also described as Confidential Informant [] by report dated August 22, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan advised that he had information that Spolansky was trying to create the impression that he was working directly for the FBI and was being paid for his efforts.

Special Agent in Charge Bugas of the Detroit Field Division, on January 26, 1943, telephonically contacted Mr. Mumford at the Bureau and related that on January 22, Special Agent Wolf of the Detroit Office had telephonically contacted [] who was [] in Detroit. [] stated that he had been in contact with Spolansky and on several occasions Spolansky made the remark "I am going to get those G--- D--- guys at the FBI in Detroit." [] said that Spolansky stated that the FBI was instrumental in having Harry J. Pfaltzgraff of G2 removed from the Chicago area. Spolansky also remarked to [] that the Detroit Office of the FBI had consistently hindered Pfaltzgraff and himself in their work as Dies Committee investigators. It was also pointed out that Spolansky felt an animosity toward Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross for refusing to give him information on the FBI's investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith. [] clearly pointed out that Spolansky intended to go to Washington sometime after January 25th with the express purpose of contacting Senator Ferguson in an attempt to enlist aid in bringing some embarrassment to the Detroit Office of the FBI. Confidential Informant [] by report dated January 14, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan advised that Spolansky had performed some investigations for Senator Ferguson in the past when Ferguson was conducting his Grand Jury investigations into local politics. Spolansky claimed that Ferguson said that he would always have an open door for him when he went to Washington. Spolansky intimated that he was going to Washington on the suggestion of the Dies Committee and that they are going to use their influence to see what the Pfaltzgraff matter was all about.

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By letter to the Bureau dated February 19, 1943, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit, advised that on his trip to Washington on February 1st of which you were aware, he engaged Senator Ferguson in conversation regarding Spolansky. Mr. Bugas believed at that time that Senator Ferguson fully understood the character of Spolansky and that Senator Ferguson would not fall for any information that Spolansky might try to give him.

Confidential Informant [] by report dated February 21, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan advised that Spolansky went to Washington, met Senator Ferguson and found that Pfaltzgraff had apparently been taken care of through the Dies Committee since he learned that Pfaltzgraff had been promoted to First Lieutenant and returned to Chicago from Springfield. Spolansky told the informant that he had a very interesting experience and that if this subject ever came up again Senator Ferguson would speak to Senator Vandenburg.

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A letter dated July 22, 1943, from the Detroit Field Division was in reply to an allegation that Harvey Hansen volunteered information to the Detroit Office regarding the Ku Klux Klan at which time he was questioned by Special Agent Robert W. Herr who was said to have become very vindictive and indiscreet and further that Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert T. Ross, had told Hansen that "Jake Spolansky was an awful mess and was strictly on the bad list of the Bureau." Mr. Bugas pointed out that there was no foundation for these allegations and that he was of the definite opinion that the remarks attributed to Hansen were the efforts of either Hansen or one of his cohorts, probably Jake Spolansky, to smear the Detroit Field Office and Agents assigned to that office. Mr. Bugas made reference to a prior letter from Detroit in which Spolansky was reported to have said "I am going to get those G-- D--- FBI guys in Detroit." On another occasion Mr. Bugas stated that in his opinion Spolansky was one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving, professional informants he knew.

In a memorandum submitted to you by Mr. Ladd, under date of October 5, 1943, captioned "Grace Buchanan-Dineen with aliases, et al, Espionage -G", you will recall that information was contained therein to the effect that as a result of technical surveillance in another Internal Security investigation it was ascertained that Jake Spolansky had advised Harvey Hansen that he had quizzed Dr. Fred Thomas, a subject in the Dineen case several years ago and that he, Spolansky, also had some definite information on Theresa Behrens, another subject in the Dineen case and that after he, Spolansky, had started the case, the FBI developed it. Mr. Ladd's memorandum advised that the statement made relative to questioning Dr. Thomas was true, however, there was no information to our knowledge that Spolansky had any information on Theresa Behrens and the statement that he had started the case and the FBI had developed it, was definitely untrue.

That Spolansky had a mutual interest in certain subject matters along with the Detroit Office, is evidenced by a memorandum of Mr. Ladd, dated January 27, 1943, in which he pointed out that Spolansky had given information to the Detroit Office on various matters.

A letter dated June 13, 1944 to the Bureau from the New York Office relates that Spolansky told Special Agent Sekora that he was a charter member and very much interested in the Association of Former Special Agents of the FBI, Inc.

Confidential Informant [] by report dated October 28, 1944 at Detroit, Michigan advised that a week previously Steve Price of the Ford Motor Company had dinner with Spolansky in New York City. Price is alleged to have stated that Spolansky "certainly had it in for Bugas out at Fords" and that the Jews were aware of the fact that a very definite play was being made on Bugas' part to become friendly with them on behalf of the Ford Motor Company.

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Dies Committee

In October, 1938, Spolansky in testifying before the Dies Committee, stated that he had worked for the Department of Justice for six years and testified generally regarding Communists and other radical activities, mentioning several alleged Communists specifically. At that time Spolansky was of the opinion that as a result of his testimony he would be discharged by the Detroit Sheriff's Office where he was then employed as a criminal investigator. He stated that this action would be taken because of his "speaking against labor" and added that Labor's Non-Partisan League in Detroit had demanded his dismissal when he had first made known his views.

From a news flimsy distributed by the Washington City News Service received by the Bureau on December 9, 1938, it appeared that Spolansky was in fact discharged by the Sheriff's Office. At that time Prosecutor Duncan McCrea recommended a warrant against him on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. McCrea stated that he had evidence that Spolansky had accepted money from a tavern operator on a promise to assist the operator in getting a liquor license. Spolansky charged that his dismissal was a frame-up. The final outcome of this matter does not appear in the Bureau files.

The Washington City News Service also indicated that on December 10, 1938, Chairman Dies of the House Committee investigating Un-American Activities is alleged to have stated that he planned to investigate Spolansky's dismissal.

Mr. Ladd while in telephonic contact with Special Agent in Charge Bugas, on November 28, 1941, was advised that a William Larson stated that Spolansky was working for some-ex-politician in New York who in turn was working for a group of Jewish people. Spolansky indicated that Secretary Morgenthau had made financial contribution to the organization. Mr. Bugas stated that the Detroit Office learned that Spolansky was working for George J. Mintzer in New York.

Mr. Bugas continuing, stated that earlier in the day Spolansky visited Jim Cunningham of General Motors and at that time exhibited a letter which Spolansky had from the Dies Committee authorizing him to conduct Communist investigations. Cunningham "pumped" Spolansky and found that Spolansky intended to turn over Communist information to Mintzer in New York. Spolansky reportedly stated at that time that Dies wanted any information he could get in order to "embarrass the President."

On January 9, 1942, Harry Pfaltzgraff advised the Detroit Office that Spolansky had been of assistance to him in the investigation of the National Workers' League and other matters, particularly Communist activities in the Detroit area.

By report dated March 10, 1942 in Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] pointed out that Communist Party activity in the Sojourner Truth Housing Project was going on very actively at that time and that the Dies Committee through Spolansky was carrying on a rather thorough investigation into all aspects of the case. Spolansky was said to be trying hard to get the Ku Klux Klan to commit itself on the subject and was told very bluntly that the Klan had nothing whatever to do with it.

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By report dated April 9, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] advised that Spolansky was making up a long account of the National Workers' League in Detroit for the Dies Committee and for Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department. Informant pointed out that Spolansky's report was quite exaggerated as to the number of members of the league and further some of the statements attributed to the league were not made in any meeting.

In March of 1943, Confidential Informant [] related that Spolansky advised that the Dies Committee had been very interested in the mail list of George Sylvester Viereck. Informant continued that Spolansky was preparing a report on the old "Temple of Am" Club, a Negro organization and would leave shortly for Chicago to give this report to the Dies Committee and also to Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department. Informant stated that Spolansky's report would undoubtedly have many exaggerated statements and would be well built up as it was when he presented it to the Anti-Defamation League.

A report submitted by Confidential Informant [] dated July 9, 1943, at Detroit, Michigan states in part that Spolansky had been visiting the Board of Commerce, Manufacturers Association, Captain Dunbar and local police officers, for the purpose of showing them the report he was sending in to the Dies Committee on the local race riot in order to protect himself locally as he allegedly knew that Dies was not strong in Detroit as far as politics was concerned. Informant stated that the report blamed the trouble on the Negro members of the Communist Party.

A Dies Committee raid led by Jake Spolansky on the headquarters of the National Workers' League around May of 1943, was said by Confidential Informant [] another [] to be a concession by Dies to the demands of the local Jews. Informant's report dated August 30, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan, related that together with Spolansky at that time were Detective Sergeant Leo Mack (Maciosek) and Harry Mikuliak of the Detroit Police Department.

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According to Confidential Informant, [] whose report is dated October 10, 1943 in Detroit, Michigan, Spolansky showed two United States Treasury Department checks totally \$397.00 for his work on the Detroit race riot on behalf of the Dies Committee. He claims to have worked forty days and to have been paid at the rate of ten dollars a day. The informant continued that Spolansky was then working the Philadelphia area with the help of Espinosa of the United States Department of Immigration. Espinosa who was said to be the brother-in-law of Senator Chavez from New Mexico, having powerful connections in Washington, was reportedly associated with Spolansky for several years when they were both in the Department of Justice.

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The Bureau received a report from Confidential Informant [] dated May 28, 1944, in which informant pointed out that Spolansky was treated rather coolly when he visited the Dies Committee office at Washington, D. C. Having learned that he was suspected by Dies of being the man who met John Roy Carlson in Detroit, he convinced Stripling, Dies' secretary, that he had never met Carlson and was thus reinstated in Dies' good graces.

Connection with Gerald L. K. Smith

During the course of the Bureau's investigation in the case entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith, Committee of One Million, Internal Security-Sedition", Spolansky was interviewed. He explained that he was introduced to Smith by Mr. Booth of the National Metal Trades Association and was immediately interested in finding out what Smith's purpose was in coming to Detroit. Smith seemed to know about Spolansky's previous investigative experience on Communist activities and immediately offered him a job as an investigator. Spolansky said that while there was no written contract and the employment was not on a permanent basis, he accepted the offer because he was attracted by Smith's personal magnetism. Spolansky claimed that soon after he brought in John Rinderman as Smith's manager and Rinderman later brought in his partner, Hubert Lucker as Smith's general manager. Spolansky said that he discontinued working for Smith around August, 1939, when he found out Smith was anti-Jewish, anti-administration, selfish, insincere and generally no good and of the five hundred dollars which Smith owed to him for his services, he was never able to collect a balance of \$350.00 since he believed it inadvisable to bring suit.

In a letter dated June 12, 1942, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit, wrote of an interview with John Rinderman regarding Gerald L. K. Smith. Rinderman explained that Spolansky could not be trusted as he was

serving more than one master and that he was working for the Dies Committee and for the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City at the same time. Rinderman said that Martin Dies had given orders not to do anything to Smith but on the other hand the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City was anxious to urge prosecutive action against Smith. Spolansky reportedly was trying to make a case against Smith so that he could tell the Anti-Nazi League that he had performed a service for them but at the same time wished to be able to answer Martin Dies by saying that he had not done anything against Smith but that the FBI had made its own case.

Confidential Informant [] by report dated May 13, 1942, advised that he believed that Spolansky had received orders from the Anti-Defamation League to get out and procure some evidence against Gerald L. K. Smith, as he claimed that he could or he would be dropped from the pay roll. He was reportedly being paid a hundred dollars a week in this connection. b2 b7D

The same source reported in July of 1942, that "despite all appearances to the contrary, it appeared from certain happenings that J. Spolansky is again playing with Smith, either from the standpoint of getting further information from him or accepting a job as a promoter of the aforementioned party. Anything could happen here. Spolansky may in the end, double-cross the Anti-Defamation League as well as the Dies Committee."

Special Agent in Charge, Bugas in June, 1942, advised the Bureau by letter that he had received information indicating that one Birkhead (possibly the Reverend L. M. Birkhead of Friends of Democracy) and his friends planned through Spolansky and others to plant machine guns and ammunition in the homes of certain persons in Detroit. The conspirators were then to tip off the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that the homes would be raided. After the raid it was planned that it would be learned that the occupants of these houses were the followers of Gerald L. K. Smith, Henry Ford, Harry Bennett, Father Coughlin and others. It was stated that Spolansky was operating on a very vicious basis because he was mad at Smith for not giving him a job and angry at the Ford Motor Company where he had not been able to secure employment. Gerald L. K. Smith reportedly told the same story to one of his contacts and said that he believed Spolansky was engineering the whole plot to discredit Ford, Lindbergh, Smith, Coughlin, Harry Bennett and all the leaders of the community.

John Rinderman, former manager for Gerald L. K. Smith, on October 5 and 15, 1942, provided Special Agent in Charge, Bugas with the following information: A short time previously Spolansky had offered Rinderman the sum of \$2000 if he would turn over his information regarding Gerald L. K. Smith to the FBI in order to "burn Smith". Rinderman pointed out that although Spolansky had arranged the original meeting between him and Gerald L. K. Smith, he subsequently came to a disagreement with Spolansky because the latter demanded a share of Rinderman's commission on collections received

for Gerald L. K. Smith, Spolansky believing he was entitled to this because he had introduced Rinderman to Smith. Smith is said to have finally agreed to pay Spolansky five hundred dollars to "get rid of him"; however, only one hundred and fifty dollars of this sum was ever paid to Spolansky. Rinderman stated that after he left Smith in 1940, Spolansky introduced him to a Mr. Marshall, editor of a local small publication of the Democratic Party, who wanted Rinderman to write a series of articles exposing Gerald L. K. Smith.

At one time Gerald L. K. Smith was endeavoring to enlist the support of Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company. Rinderman found out that Bennett refused to see Spolansky because he knew of the latter's reputation of being unscrupulous.

Rinderman stated that Parker Sage had asked him prior to Pearl Harbor if he could arrange to obtain employment for six men in national defense plants in Detroit who were to be placed for propaganda purposes. Rinderman passed this information on to Spolansky since he knew that the latter intended to join the Military Intelligence Division as an interpreter on the European front. Spolansky, however, told Rinderman that he took the matter up with Martin Dies' secretary and was advised that "they did not wish to do anything to uncover the plot." Spolansky at that time decided to forget the whole thing.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross of Detroit, in answer to the Bureau's request for information on the report that the Dies Committee had raided or seized the records of Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin at Detroit advised that no such action had been taken; he said that he learned, however, that Spolansky had been associating with Pfaltzgraff for a few days previously and that they had been making some inquiries about Smith and Father Coughlin. Ross learned from Spolansky that Pfaltzgraff was granted a ten day leave of absence from his duties as a Lieutenant in G2 at Chicago to permit him to come to Detroit for the purpose of conducting inquiries concerning Smith and Father Coughlin. Spolansky advised Agent Ross that he had made no investigation regarding Smith since he learned sometime ago that the FBI was investigating Smith. However, Agent Ross learned that Spolansky called Mrs. Rinderman the day before for an appointment with her in an effort to get for Pfaltzgraff the information they believed Rinderman had before his death concerning Smith.

Spolansky turned over to Agent Ross of the Detroit Field Office, a written summary of an interview which Spolansky had with Hubert Lucker on October 28, 1942. This summary provided information on Gerald L. K. Smith's finances and also detailed some of his activities.

Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan, submitted a report dated November 9, 1942, in which he advised that Spolansky admitted that he sent in a two hundred page report on Gerald L. K. Smith and that this report included the names of a large number of men who had contributed "heavy sugar" to Smith. Spolansky said that he had been working for a long time on this

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matter but believed now that "they really had Smith where they wanted him." He did not indicate where he had sent this report but said that he was very anxious to get a really good outline on Father Coughlin for his contacts in Chicago.

With reference to Spolansky's report on Gerald L. K. Smith, Confidential Informant [] by report dated November 11, 1942, pointed out that he had determined that Spolansky and Pfaltzgraff had compiled a report of approximately one hundred pages which was sent in to the Dies Committee.

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Through a technical surveillance of Gerald L. K. Smith maintained by the Bureau in February, 1943, it was ascertained that Gerald L. K. Smith was contacted by Clyde Morrow, an employee of the Ford Motor Company Service Department and was advised that Spolansky was trying to sell a story to "PM" newspaper, about the interference with war production of the Ford Motor Company. Morrow said he had no knowledge of Spolansky's contact with "PM" since Ralph Ingersoll was inducted into the Army.

Hubert Lucker in a conversation with Smith, advised that Spolansky had been giving information to Internal Revenue Agents against Smith, and Lucker in turn advised the Internal Revenue Agents to investigate Spolansky's career of blackmail and robbery, before they gave any serious consideration to any information given by Spolansky. These agents were informed that Spolansky takes money from both sides and will do anything for the sake of money. In commenting about the fact that the Revenue Agents were looking for the records of the corporation, Lucker said that he thought the records were sold in New York City by John Rinderman. Smith commented that they should ask Spolansky about the records.

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Confidential Informant [] in May, 1943, indicated that Spolansky was "pushing the Rinderman case" and trying to infer that Ford had something to do with Rinderman's death. Informant believed that this was a move on the part of the Jews to cause Ford some embarrassment, there being a possibility of placing an article in "PM" or some other unfriendly publication. Informant also reported that "Spolansky also expected to be put on the 'India' business by the Dies Committee as well as doing it for Mintzer which gives him a double income for the same assignment."

Gerald L. K. Smith serving as chairman of the America First Party, held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan on October 12, 1944, reportedly announced that there were present in the meeting two men who "have been sent here from New York to frame me, imprison me, or get me in any way possible. I am not going to get hot under the collar and identify them but just want them to know that I know all about them." Confidential Informant [] by report dated October 12, 1944 at Detroit, continued and stated that Spolansky was in town with an unidentified man.

The same source indicated on October 17, 1944, that Mr. Birmingham from the New York Dies Committee was in Detroit with Spolansky and that the former was also taking a "shot" at G. L. K. Smith. Informant believed that Smith had already been to the FBI office, warning them that some similar action was being taken and that he wished protection against unfair attack.

American Jewish Committee

The Detroit Office in April, 1941, by letter advised the Bureau that Spolansky was investigating Un-American Activities for George J. Mintzer, 39 Broadway, New York City, a former chief assistant prosecuting attorney in New York. Spolansky allegedly stated that he did not know with whom Mintzer was associated but was being retained by a group of capitalists in New York City specializing in Nazi activities and handling Communist and Fascist matters.

The Bureau investigation in the case entitled "Edwin Paul Richter, with alias, American Rangers, Internal Security-G", in October of 1941, developed a confirmation of Spolansky's employment. Mr. Mintzer, head of the American Jewish Committee, 39 Broadway, New York City, advised that Spolansky was then employed by the American Jewish Committee as an informant and investigator in and around Detroit, Michigan and Chicago, Illinois and vicinity.

Assistant Director Nichols by memorandum dated November 26, 1942, related that he was called upon by Maurice Bisgyer, the Executive Director of B'nai B'rith, Richard E. Gutstadt, Director of the Anti-Defamation League and Rabbi Paul Richman, the Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League. Gutstadt said that he knew Spolansky by reputation, that he was working with the American Jewish Committee which is the enemy of B'nai B'rith and that at no time had Spolansky ever been on the pay roll of the Anti-Defamation League.

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By report dated December 26, 1942 in Detroit, Confidential Informant [] advised that Spolansky had been instructed by someone to investigate the United Sons of America. Informant pointed out that this "someone" might possibly have been Mintzer. Spolansky also evidenced the desire to work on the Ford Motor Company for someone in the East and said that there was plenty of money in it for anyone who can produce stuff about the Ford Motor Company.

By memorandum dated January 18, 1943, Assistant Director Nichols advised that in the course of a general conversation, Richard E. Gutstadt asked if the Bureau would give authority for the Anti-Defamation League to go to George Mintzer, head of the American Jewish Committee, and tell him that Spolansky was no good and that the Bureau said he was no good. Mr. Nichols said that Gutstadt had the right to tell the American Jewish Committee what the Anti-Defamation League thought about Spolansky but Mr. Nichols saw no reason why the Bureau should be mentioned in this regard.

In a Bureau investigative report dated July 8, 1943, in the case entitled "Lawrence Dennis, Registration Act, Sedition", appears the information that Spolansky furnished a confidential report to George Mintzer concerning activities of Elizabeth Dilling and her associates in Chicago.

A letter from the Detroit Field Division dated August 7, 1943, setting forth the results of the technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen, revealed that Hansen advised one Harold that Spolansky said that some big shot had arrived by plane from New York earlier in the day and had left the same night on a train for New York but had come out to Detroit for the sole purpose of talking to Spolansky about organizing "some kind of Gestapo on a nation-wide basis". Spolansky was to start a paper for him in the Detroit area to help with propaganda.

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A report dated August 8, 1943 in Detroit, Confidential Informant [] related that on Friday, October 6, 1943 at seven in the morning, some man came to Detroit from New York City and was reported to have immediately contacted Spolansky. Spolansky claims that this man worked very closely with him in the FBI. He also claimed that this man was the former chief assistant to the attorney for the State of New York. Informant indicated that this unknown individual might be one Bielaski. A definite proposition was said to have been given to Spolansky to move to New York and become connected with a movement to form an international information bureau or at least a national one, to appoint operatives in every section of the country. The unknown individual mentioned the Communist Party and asked Spolansky if he thought he could cover this and all subversive angles. The expected remuneration was said to be a very large figure. Spolansky accordingly accepted this offer and expected to go to New York City very soon to look for living quarters, however, he reportedly was first going to Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago to try to setup contacts in the Communist Party and from there would try to swing into the Anti-Semitic Campaign and try for a contact in that movement also.

In a letter to Mr. E. A. Tamm, dated August 10, 1943, and signed [] it was pointed out that informant did not know what Spolansky's new connection was. Spolansky didn't appear to have much to say about it except that he understood that it was a national movement to keep abreast of the Communist Party and that he was going to place an informant in every city in the United States where the Party was active. [] did not believe that Bruce Bielaski is connected with this as [] understood that Bruce Bielaski had a position paying around \$25,000 and he didn't believe that anyone would tie up with his brother, Frank Bielaski.

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In a report from Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan dated August 20, 1943, Jake Spolansky is reported to have stated that his new setup was really a combination of backers including big banking circles, big business, and also a very prominent lawyer who had been in politics in New York.

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In the latter part of August, 1943, Confidential Informant [] in Detroit, submitted a report reflecting that on August 25th, Spolansky advised that he had recently returned from a trip to Chicago and New York City and that while he was away he established his connections to setup a system in Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, Washington, and about twenty other cities. Spolansky planned to visit each city in his district once a month to collect information. Spolansky revealed that prominent men are alarmed because Canada went to the left in the last election and his sponsors fear that the United States might turn to the left after the war. He continued, that if Germany is beaten, she will go Communist and if Germany goes Communist all of Europe with the possible exception of England will go Communist. Spolansky's organization reportedly sought to analyze trends of thought.

The results of a technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen set forth in a letter dated September 4, 1943, by the Detroit Field Division indicated that Jake Spolansky advised Harvey Hansen that he had a good setup and that he was looking for good men all over the country on Communist work.

Special Agent in Charge Bugas, by letter dated September 24, 1943, reported that Spolansky advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross that he had been promoted and was leaving the City of Detroit for a permanent position in New York as a supervisor with a Jewish organization which would pay him considerably more money.

By letter dated October 12, 1943, the New York Field Division advised the Bureau that it had received no information regarding the existence of "international information bureau" presumably under the direction of Frank Bielaski.

It is believed that Spolansky's "new setup" was a continuation of his connection with George Mintzer in a larger capacity.

With reference to Spolansky's "new setup" in New York, Confidential Informant [] by report dated September 25, at Detroit, related that he planned to move to New York after the first of October, where he will take up his duties as coordinator of Communist and Nazi information. His associates in New York were said to be Benjamin Gitlow, former head of the Communist Party in the United States, who in turn was associated with Eugene Lyons, the author of "Red Decade" with Max Eastman, the Trotskyite translator of Trotsky's works and with Joseph Zack, the ex-Comintern agent. Another associate of Spolansky was said to be Larry Davidow, Jewish attorney, ex-Socialist and former head of the legal department of the United Automobile Workers, reportedly the brother-in-law of Maurice Sugar, the present head of the United Automobile Workers legal department. Informant pointed out that a former ex-Comintern Agent by the name of Sainra (phonetic) who reportedly worked for Spolansky when they were in the Department of Justice was also an associate.

A technical surveillance of Guenther Reinhart in January of 1944, revealed that in a telephone conversation between Reinhart and Dorothy Waring, Miss Waring asked if Reinhart knew a man by the name of Jacob Spolansky also known as Bill Sharkey. The Bureau files contained no further information regarding Spolansky's alleged alias.

This same source indicated that on January 16, 1944, Reinhart telephonically contacted Rose Bigman, secretary to Walter Winchell and stated that he had a story that her boss should have. The story as Reinhart gave it is as follows: "A notorious labor spy with a long record in the dirtiest kind of political work on the ride to New York City asked an 'investigator' to dig up evidence - to dig up dirt rather - which can be used in the defense of the thirty seditionists. His money comes from mysterious, powerful sources in the Middle West. He poses as a liberal and uses various aliases, even sometimes pretends to work for liberal organizations." Reinhart would not mention this man's name over the telephone so Miss Bigman asked him to send the material to Winchell and let him digest it.

British Interests

In a report by Special Agent J. L. Percy dated July 29, 1942 at New York City entitled "Edwin Paul Richter, with alias, American Rangers, Internal Security-G", appears the fact that Mr. Kramer of the Bureau on November 8, 1941, advised the New York Office that Jacob Spolansky was traveling back and forth between Windsor, Canada and Detroit, Michigan and other American cities, possibly working on behalf of the British.

Confidential Informant [] by report dated January 19, 1943 in Detroit, Michigan pointed out that Spolansky was in telephone contact with some unknown individual and at that time Spolansky stated that it was the belief of the British Secret Service that the Convoy Club of New York City was being used as a courier system by the American Communists and by Moscow.

Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan under date of September 7, 1943, submitted a report stating that Jake Spolansky now claims that from his contacts in Washington and his acquaintance with British Information, a mysterious civilian will soon arrive in Washington bearing a message from the Pope in Rome. This man is an Italian, of course, and will not represent the Pope but merely will be the courier. Also Spolansky claims that Churchill will not start a Second Front until he thinks it's time. Churchill does not trust Stalin and he does not want to relieve the pressure until he is prepared to start in somewhere lest Stalin reach Berlin first.

Confidential Informant [] in reporting on a period from December 13 to December 17, 1943, related that he had been advised by Joseph T. Kamp that Sanford Griffith, former investigator for the Anti-Defamation League, and Jacob Spolansky were British agents. Informant continued that Kamp was trying to confirm this fact of British agency and was also endeavoring to

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prove that Mintzer was also a British agent.

A short time prior to the above statement Spolansky revealed to Confidential Informant [] that he had very good ties with the British Secret Service and at that time remarked that they had a much better secret service than the Americans have. Spolansky said that they use him and he uses them.

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Along these same lines was a report by Confidential Informant [] dated April 27, 1944, which indicated that Spolansky very definitely inferred to Harvey Hansen that he was working for the British Government and that the bulk of the real work in this country was being carried on by the people of the British Government who in turn were making the FBI look pretty poor in their own country with the information they were receiving.

By report dated July 9, 1944, Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, stated that Spolansky was reported to be gathering all the information he can on the "Party" for the benefit of the British Government.

By communication dated November 11, 1941, []

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La Follette Committee

By memorandum dated November 17, 1936, Mr. Foxworth advised that Mr. R. John Cummings, investigator for the LaFollette Committee called and inquired if it was possible to review the Bureau's files on William Lawson and Jacob Spolansky. Mr. Foxworth pointed out that with your approval he informed Cummings that Lawson was a former Agent in Charge of various field divisions and that Spolansky was a former Special Agent. In addition, you indicated that Mr. Foxworth could give dates, names of offices and salaries paid.

The "New York Times" for February 16, 1937, pointing out that labor espionage had been "wiped out" in a General Motors Corporation plant as a result of investigation by the LaFollette Senate Sub-Committee indicated that J. Spolansky, Detroit received \$480.00 between the period January 1, 1934 and July 31, 1936. Further figures obtained from invoices furnished the Committee by General Motors showed that in 1935, Spolansky was paid \$200.00 and in 1936, \$280.00 by General Motors.

Letter to Anastase Vonsiatsky

During the course of the Bureau's investigation of the above named individual, it became pertinent to locate a letter written in 1934 by one Rodzaevsky of Harbin, Manchuria to Vonsiatsky. Having been advised by Mintzer that he had received the letter from Spolansky, the Detroit Office contacted

Spolansky in this regard. This individual, in a conversation with Donat Kunle, former general secretary of the All Russian National Revolutionary Order, and former editor of the "Fascist" was advised that Vonsiatsky was fostering Japanese connections. To prove this, Kunle told Spolansky about the letter which Vonsiatsky had received through a messenger from Rodzaevsky. Having stated that he would like to see a copy of this letter, Spolansky subsequently received a photostatic copy of it through the mail from Kunle and sent copies to Mintzer and to the Dies Committee. Spolansky said that he never saw the original of the letter and had no reason to believe that it would be elsewhere other than in Vonsiatsky's possession.

Interest in King Carol

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By report dated December 26, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] advised that in a conversation with Spolansky, he was told that Hoyt Morris is constantly in touch with King Carol and has been in Mexico frequently.

In the following months the same source indicated that Spolansky was "boosting" King Carol's chances of getting into this country and was seemingly endeavoring to spread propaganda in this direction as he often told people how deserving Carol was of getting into this country.

The same informant advised by report dated January 25, 1943 in Detroit that Spolansky had called him that day and said that he planned to meet a very important man in Washington who was returning from a conference with King Carol in Mexico and that some important steps were going to be taken on the "Carol matter." Informant suggested that Spolansky might "sit in on it", for Salowich, whom he understood was working in full accord with Mintzer in New York.

In February, 1943, the same informant reported that Spolansky said he had a long conversation with Stripling of the Dies Committee and that during this conversation and in his conversation with Senator Ferguson, he brought up the King Carol question.

Contact with Special Attorney for the Department

On May 21, 1942, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit telephonically contacted the Bureau and advised that Ellis Aaronson, Special Attorney for the Department had been investigating the National Workers' League for the prior ten days. In this connection, Bugas pointed out that Aaronson had employed Jacob Spolansky, a professional investigator.

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Confidential Informant, [] by report dated May 21, 1942 in Detroit, advised that recently Spolansky was very busy calling up all the people he

knew who were in anyway connected with the National Workers' League. He reportedly told them that a Grand Jury was about to question them beginning May 25th and that if they would talk to him first, he would help them by preparing their answers. It was stated that he was using tactics which amounted to blackmail. Informant pointed out that since most everyone was fed up with his methods, Spolansky was receiving a lot of misinformation. Spolansky at this time inferred that he was really on the inside of the FBI without definitely committing himself as to actual employment.

In February of 1943, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit advised the Bureau by letter that Spolansky gave information to Aaronson in an investigation made by the Detroit Office in the case entitled "Sojourner Truth Housing Project. Civil Rights and Domestic Violence."

A letter from the Detroit Office dated November 24, 1943, setting out the results of the technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen, pointed out that while Spolansky was at Hansen's house, he was in contact with one Jack Dalzell, local real estate operator and one of the leaders in the movement to keep Negroes out of the Sojourner Truth Housing Project during the Spring of 1942.

Miscellaneous Activities

In a Bureau report dated November 4, 1939 in the case entitled "Earl R. Browder, Subversive Activities", appears the information that Spolansky was reported at that time to be working as a special investigator with a one man Grand Jury being held by Judge Homer Ferguson inquiring into police graft charges in the City of Detroit.

In his campaign literature which he distributed when he was a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, on the Republican ticket, September, 1940, Spolansky played up his activities in combatting Communism and other radical elements, stressing the vice and radical conditions in Detroit.

Bureau report dated October 17, 1941, in the matter entitled "Robert L. Crinnian, Internal Security-C", indicates that Spolansky and Nicholas Salowich had attempted to organize a Detroit branch of the Non-Sectarian League for Americanism but had been unsuccessful in their efforts.

The report of Confidential Informant [] dated June 7, 1942 at Detroit, pointed out that Spolansky had distributed a list of alleged Nazis to various agencies and attorneys in the State of Michigan. This list was said to be absolutely false since the list was reportedly a group of names which he had received from a White Russian woman in Pontiac, Michigan. This lady had in turn gathered this list from the names of foreign-born Republicans she had met during her assignment to Republican headquarters during

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which he pointed out that Spolansky claimed to have been in touch with members of the Tass News Agency. Informant in pointing out a vague possibility that Spolansky could be a Communist courier related that his actions recently had been quite strange and unusual and noted that a claim was existent that Spolansky was in reality one of the cleverest Communists in this country. Informant pointed out that this, of course, had not been proven and had to be taken with a grain of salt.

A New York memorandum dated January 26, 1944 which sets out a telephone conversation between Steve Birmingham and Guenther Rheinhardt obtained in a technical surveillance of Rheinhardt related that he had been telephonically contacted by Miss Waring who said that "they had information from undercover agents of the Automobile Workers to the effect that Spolansky was working at that time for the Burns Detective Agency and that at one time in the past had worked for Henry Ford also Harry A. Young of the American Legion Anti-Intelligence Federation."

The source just above mentioned indicated that Spolansky was tied up with the late Fred Marvin and also with Ralph Easley (phonetic). He was said to be the son of a former Police Commissioner under the Czar who was notorious for his brutal methods and the son was said to be just like the father. At one time Spolansky allegedly worked for the Anti-Defamation League, when the League employed somebody in Burns' Detective Agency for the purpose of getting information on Henry Ford.

Sources of Information in Detroit

On August 29, 1942, Confidential Informant [] of Detroit, advised that Mikuliak of the Detroit Police Department and Spolansky had been investigating the Negro situation and their findings were being turned over to ONI and FBI only after the information reached the office of Nick Salowich.

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The same informant advised by report dated November 7, 1942, that Ford was very angry about certain information reportedly carried out of Ford's by Spolansky and that in the next few days following the report Spolansky was going to have so much heat turned on him, he would be lucky if he had any contacts left.

From a report submitted by Confidential Informant [] dated December 12, 1942, the following information was extracted: One [] reportedly employed in a liquor store on [] Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, was contacted by a Bureau Agent for information concerning the Communist Party. [] immediately called Spolansky and requested his advice as to how to proceed and whether he should give information. Spolansky is said to have told [] to be slow in accepting the Bureau's proposal but to keep him advised if he does accept, and further,

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related that Spolansky's daughter, Jeanette was working on a wage stabilization program for the War Labor Board and was receiving \$3200.00 a year. Informant described Jeanette as a graduate of the University of Michigan, a major, in law and a very brilliant woman who could talk on any subject.

From the same source in May, 1944, came the information that "Mikuliak is back in the picture and it looks as if the old combination of Spolansky and Mikuliak will be again under way as far as information is concerned."

In a report dated May 28, 1944, at Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] advised that Spolansky arrived in Detroit on May 19th and registered at the Book-Cadillac Hotel. While there he contacted Sergeant Harry Mikuliak, Sergeant Leo Mack and Detective Barry, all of the Detroit Police Department. At that time Spolansky was interested in the Congress of the Rightest Poles, who on May 28th, allegedly gathered in Buffalo, New York to express their opposition to Stalin's proposed carving up of their native homeland.

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Sources of Information in Chicago

Confidential Informant [] in the early part of 1941 advised that Lieutenant Make Mills, Spolansky's uncle was a member of the Red Squad of the Chicago Police Department and was undoubtedly the source of a great part of Spolansky's information.

Assistant Director, Rosen, by memorandum dated November 12, 1942, pointed out that while he was in Detroit, he was advised by Confidential Informant [] that Spolansky and Pfaltzgraff were in a position to get information out of the Bureau's Chicago and Detroit Offices. Pfaltzgraff, a co-worker and informant of Spolansky's, was a representative of G2 in Chicago and was in position to review reports submitted by the FBI. It was also pointed out that Spolansky picked up information from Captain Make Mills, his uncle in the Chicago Police Department.

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In February, 1943, Confidential Informant [] submitted a report in which he related that Pfaltzgraff was planning to return to Chicago and contemplated getting a few of the old crowd together, renewing an exchange of information which informant points out will make it better for Captain Mills, the Dies Committee, and, of course, Spolansky who appears to have access to everything Pfaltzgraff is in a position to get.

Federal Sources of Information

Spolansky advised Confidential Informant [] in January of 1943, that he had a good friend among the Treasury Department's investigators who would confidentially furnish him all the information concerning the Treasury

Department's investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith.

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In the latter part of January, 1943, Confidential Informant [] related that Spolansky bragged that he had all the connections he needed in the Treasury Department as well as the Department of Justice and could get about all the information anyone would need from both of these Departments.

By letter, dated November 1, 1943, the New York Office advised the Bureau that Spolansky reportedly was associating with Espinosa of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in Philadelphia, and that Spolansky will accordingly visit the Philadelphia area three or four times a month.

JJK:DLN

D. M. Ladd

March 23, 1945

J. C. Strickland

JACOB SPOLANSKY

Pursuant to your request, the files relating to the above-captioned individual have been reviewed, the pertinent matter digested, and the results incorporated in the attached memorandum for the Director.

Spolansky was never the subject of a Bureau investigation other than an applicant investigation which took place at the start of his employment as a special employee of the Bureau of Investigation on July 19, 1919, which terminated with his resignation as Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation on March 7, 1924.

However, very numerous and at times unrelated and unproven items of information have reached the Bureau from various informants as well as from Bureau offices at Detroit, Chicago and New York.

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His record shows him to be a professional informant and investigator with a very "elastic" code of ethics. SAC Bugas at Detroit, in 1943, stated that in his opinion Spolansky was "one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informants I know."

His assignments with the Bureau of Investigation and subsequently thereto were restricted almost solely to the investigation of radical activities generally, with emphasis on the Communist Party. His sponsors in this work were the Dies Committee and the American Jewish Committee under George J. Mintzer in New York. Under the latter sponsor he became interested in anti-Semitism. Among others for whom Spolansky reportedly investigated at one time or another were the Anti-Nazi League, the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, Gerald L. K. Smith and the British Intelligence in this country.

With reference to his feelings toward the Bureau, it may be said that he has "blown hot and cold" in that at one time he gave information to some of the Bureau offices and at another time made the statement, "I am going to get those God damned guys at the FBI in Detroit."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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100-179502-43

March 23, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JACOB SPOLANSKY

Personal History and Background

The Bureau's personnel file reflects that the above named individual was born in Kieff, Russia, fifty-three years ago and spent the early part of his life in that country. He attended high school in the City of Kieff for five and one half years and then went to the University of Kieff for about two years. He next attended the University of Zurich, Switzerland for one year and coming to the United States in 1909, he continued his studies in a Chicago law school for two more years. Spolansky claimed to be able to speak, read and write English, Russian and Hungarian, read and speak Croatian, Polish, Bulgarian and Serbian and understand and speak fairly well the German and Yiddish languages. He stated that he became a naturalized citizen in 1915. In this regard it is noted that Honorable Robt Carl White, Acting Secretary of the Department of Labor, by letter dated November 3, 1924, stated: "For use in connection with the naturalization of one Jacob Spolansky (originally Sehpoliensky) who claims to have been commissioned as a Special Agent in the Bureau of Investigation of your department on July 19, 1919 and who resigned on March 7, 1924, it would be appreciated if you would advise what statement he made at the time he received his commission as to his citizenship status." In reply, William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney General, on November 10, 1924, advised that the original application for appointment as Special Agent filed by Spolansky in February 1919, did not request of him information as to his citizenship. However, Spolansky filed a later application form dated November 8, 1923, in which he stated that he was "a naturalized American" in answer to the question relating to his citizenship.

From 1911 to 1915, he worked for one H. Friend in Chicago as a salesman and from 1915 to 1917, he represented a number of newspapers in the advertising business in the same city. In 1917 and 1918 he was employed as a manager of a Russian newspaper called "Free Russia" and during the Liberty Loan Drive he rendered his services as a speaker in the foreign language division specializing in Russian. In April, 1918, he secured a position with the Intelligence Division, General Staff, United States Army in Chicago and remained with that organization until July 1, 1919, when he went to work for the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois as an investigator which position he held until July 18, 1919.

67-1989

Relations with Bureau

Spolansky entered into the employ of the Bureau of Investigation on July 19, 1919 and resigned as of March 7, 1924 as a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation. During his employment he devoted the majority of his time to the investigation of Bolsheviki and other radical activities in the Chicago area.

vid.

100-179502-43

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By letter dated June 20, 1921, Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent of the Bureau at Chicago, pointed out to the Bureau that when he was in Washington, he was advised that Special Agent Spolansky was accused by a Bureau Confidential Informant of "shaking down" aliens and of being attached to the Thiel Detective Agency in Chicago. Mr. Brennan advised that upon his return to Chicago he made a survey of the situation and endeavored to secure evidence which would prove these charges but without success. He stated that Spolansky absolutely denied "shaking down" aliens and denied being attached to the detective agency for sometime prior to entering the service of the Bureau.

67-1989
In a letter from the Chicago Field Division, dated February 13, 1923, to the Bureau, Special Agent in Charge James P. Rooney, referred to a charge made by one Albert Vailin alias Balanow, to the effect that Agent Jacob Spolansky, had received twenty-five dollars a day from the Thiel Detective Agency for selling secret reports of the government. Special Agent in Charge, Rooney, stated that Spolansky had denied this accusation.

(61-2365-10)
Subsequent information received from the Chicago Field Division in February, 1923, indicated that Mr. Flanagan, President of the Thiel Detective Service, had executed an affidavit in which he stated that Spolansky was unknown to him and further he denied giving any money directly or indirectly to Spolansky as a Department of Justice official for information from the files of the government concerning radicals or for anything else at any time.

(61-2365-23)
On February 7, 1924, an article appeared in the Chicago Daily News entitled "Hunt \$250,000 Jewels Smuggled Here". By letter dated February 28, 1924, Special Agent in Charge Rooney, advised that Agent Spolansky, then on annual leave, which expired March 7, 1924, the effective date of his resignation was engaged in writing a series of articles on radicalism for the Chicago Daily News. Special Agent in Charge Rooney, pointed out that when he called upon Agent Spolansky to explain what if any connection he had with the appearance of the article in question, he was told by Spolansky to find out for himself. Spolansky had in fact, full and complete knowledge of the details of this case since he had investigated various phases of it in his official capacity. He denied at this time that he had any documents, papers and files which were the property of the government. In addition to writing a series of articles on radicalism for the Chicago Daily News, he is also credited with having written a book entitled "Red Trail in America." *These articles dealing with "Red" activities inferred that the Department of Justice had just completed an exhaustive investigation of the situation and had released the results to the newspapers which was not true. At the time these stories appeared it was felt by many that Spolansky had used material which had come into his possession as an Agent of the Bureau of Investigation.

67-1989
Philip Hamlin, Agent in Charge of the Chicago Field Office by letter to the Bureau dated October 10, 1924, called attention to the Chicago Daily News announcement of certain articles entitled "Chicago Plot of the Reds Exposed by a United States Secret Service Agent." Mr. Hamlin pointed out that these articles

*67-1989; 61-5001-29)

were from the pen of former Agent Spolansky. This letter related that a number of photostatic copies of documents seized in the Bridgman raid (Communists) were discovered to be missing shortly after Spolansky's separation from the Bureau service. Mr. Hamlin pointed out, however, that no information was obtained to substantiate the suspicion that Spolansky had removed the files from the Chicago Office. (67-1989)

The Bureau was in receipt of a letter dated February 13, 1926, from one Francis Ralston Welsh, in which Mr. Welsh pointed out that Spolansky wished to return to his employment in the Department of Justice if possible. The Bureau in reply advised that it was making no new appointments at that time. (67-1989)

On December 13, 1941, Spolansky sent a telegram to you stating that he placed himself unconditionally at the service of his country and pointed out that he was a former agent of the first World War and postwar days. b2 b7D

Confidential Informant, [redacted] 7-1989 one of the [redacted] later hereinafter also described as Confidential Informant [redacted] by report dated August 22, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan advised that he had information that Spolansky was trying to create the impression that he was working directly for the FBI and was being paid for his efforts. (100-73511-183)

Special Agent in Charge Bugas of the Detroit Field Division, on January 26, 1943, telephonically contacted Mr. Mumford at the Bureau and related that on January 22, Special Agent Wolf of the Detroit Office had telephonically contacted [redacted] who was [redacted] in Detroit. [redacted] stated that he had been in contact with Spolansky and on several occasions Spolansky made the remark "I am going to get those G--- D--- guys at the FBI in Detroit." [redacted] said that Spolansky stated that the FBI was instrumental in having Harry J. Pfaltzgraff of G2 removed from the Chicago area. Spolansky also remarked to [redacted] that the Detroit Office of the FBI had consistently hindered Pfaltzgraff and himself in their work as Dies Committee investigators. It was also pointed out that Spolansky felt an animosity toward Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross for refusing to give him information on the FBI's investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith. [redacted] clearly pointed out that Spolansky intended to go to Washington sometime after January 25th with the express purpose of contacting Senator Ferguson in an attempt to enlist aid in bringing some embarrassment to the Detroit Office of the FBI. Confidential Informant [redacted] by report dated January 14, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan advised that Spolansky had performed some investigations for Senator Ferguson in the past when Ferguson was conducting his Grand Jury investigations into local politics. Spolansky claimed that Ferguson said that he would always have an open door for him when he went to Washington. Spolansky intimated that he was going to Washington on the suggestion of the Dies Committee and that they are going to use their influence to see what the Pfaltzgraff matter was all about. b2 b7D

(100-179502)

By letter to the Bureau dated February 19, 1943, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit, advised that on his trip to Washington on February 1st of which you were aware, he engaged Senator Ferguson in conversation regarding Spolansky. Mr. Bugas believed at that time that Senator Ferguson fully understood the character of Spolansky and that Senator Ferguson would not fall for any information that Spolansky might try to give him.

(100-179502)

Confidential Informant [] by report dated February 21, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan advised that Spolansky went to Washington, met Senator Ferguson and found that Pfaltzgraff had apparently been taken care of through the Dies Committee since he learned that Pfaltzgraff had been promoted to First Lieutenant and returned to Chicago from Springfield. Spolansky told the informant that he had a very interesting experience and that if this subject ever came up again Senator Ferguson would speak to Senator Vandenburg.

100-73511-230

A letter dated July 22, 1943, from the Detroit Field Division was in reply to an allegation that Harvey Hansen volunteered information to the Detroit Office regarding the Ku Klux Klan at which time he was questioned by Special Agent Robert W. Herr who was said to have become very vindictive and indiscreet and further that Assistant Special Agent in Charge Robert T. Ross, had told Hansen that "Jake Spolansky was an awful mess and was strictly on the bad list of the Bureau." Mr. Bugas pointed out that there was no foundation for these allegations and that he was of the definite opinion that the remarks attributed to Hansen were the efforts of either Hansen or one of his cohorts, probably Jake Spolansky, to smear the Detroit Field Office and Agents assigned to that office. Mr. Bugas made reference to a prior letter from Detroit in which Spolansky was reported to have said "I am going to get those G--- D--- FBI guys in Detroit." On another occasion Mr. Bugas stated that in his opinion Spolansky was one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving, professional informants he knew. (62-70198-2)

In a memorandum submitted to you by Mr. Ladd, under date of October 5, 1943, captioned "Grace Buchanan-Dineen with aliases, et al, Espionage -G", you will recall that information was contained therein to the effect that as a result of technical surveillance in another Internal Security investigation it was ascertained that Jake Spolansky had advised Harvey Hansen that he had quizzed Dr. Fred Thomas, a subject in the Dineen case several years ago and that he, Spolansky, also had some definite information on Theresa Behrens, another subject in the Dineen case and that after he, Spolansky, had started the case, the FBI developed it. Mr. Ladd's memorandum advised that the statement made relative to questioning Dr. Thomas was true, however, there was no information to our knowledge that Spolansky had any information on Theresa Behrens and the statement that he had started the case and the FBI had developed it, was definitely untrue. (65-40157-1114)

That Spolansky had a mutual interest in certain subject matters along with the Detroit Office, is evidenced by a memorandum of Mr. Ladd, dated January 27, 1943, in which he pointed out that Spolansky had given information to the Detroit Office on various matters. (100-179502-6)

A letter dated June 13, 1944 to the Bureau from the New York Office relates that Spolansky told Special Agent Sekora that he was a charter member and very much interested in the Association of Former Special Agents of the FBI, Inc.

100-179502-41

Confidential Informant [] by report dated October 28, 1944 at Detroit, Michigan advised that a week previously Steve Price of the Ford Motor Company had dinner with Spolansky in New York City. Price is alleged to have stated that Spolansky "certainly had it in for Bugas out at Fords" and that the Jews were aware of the fact that a very definite play was being made on Bugas' part to become friendly with them on behalf of the Ford Motor Company.

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62-53567-9

Dies Committee

In October, 1938, Spolansky in testifying before the Dies Committee, stated that he had worked for the Department of Justice for six years and testified generally regarding Communists and other radical activities, mentioning several alleged Communists specifically. At that time Spolansky was of the opinion that as a result of his testimony he would be discharged by the Detroit Sheriff's Office where he was then employed as a criminal investigator. He stated that this action would be taken because of his "speaking against labor" and added that labor's Non-Partisan League in Detroit had demanded his dismissal when he had first made known his views.

(Dies Comm. Vol 2 p 1311, 1344; 61-7582-28X)

From a news flimsy distributed by the Washington City News Service received by the Bureau on December 9, 1938, it appeared that Spolansky was in fact discharged by the Sheriff's Office. At that time Prosecutor Duncan McCrea recommended a warrant against him on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. McCrea stated that he had evidence that Spolansky had accepted money from a tavern operator on a promise to assist the operator in getting a liquor license. Spolansky charged that his dismissal was a frame-up. The final outcome of this matter does not appear in the Bureau files.

(61-7582-37X2)

The Washington City News Service also indicated that on December 10, 1938, Chairman Dies of the House Committee investigating Un-American Activities is alleged to have stated that he planned to investigate Spolansky's dismissal.

61-7582-37X2

Mr. Ladd while in telephonic contact with Special Agent in Charge Bugas, on November 28, 1941, was advised that a William Larson stated that Spolansky was working for some ex-politician in New York who in turn was working for a group of Jewish people. Spolansky indicated that Secretary Morgenthau had made financial contribution to the organization. Mr. Bugas stated that the Detroit Office learned that Spolansky was working for George J. Mintzer in New York.

100-21759-2

Mr. Bugas continuing, stated that earlier in the day Spolansky visited Jim Cunningham of General Motors and at that time exhibited a letter which Spolansky had from the Dies Committee authorizing him to conduct Communist investigations. Cunningham "pumped" Spolansky and found that Spolansky intended to turn over Communist information to Mintzer in New York. Spolansky reportedly stated at that time that Dies wanted any information he could get in order to "embarrass the President." (100-179502-X7)

On January 9, 1942, Harry Pfaltzgraff advised the Detroit Office that Spolansky had been of assistance to him in the investigation of the National Workers' League and other matters, particularly Communist activities in the Detroit area. (100-53950-20X)

By report dated March 10, 1942 in Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] pointed out that Communist Party activity in the Sojourner Truth Housing Project was going on very actively at that time and that the Dies Committee through Spolansky was carrying on a rather thorough investigation into all aspects of the case. Spolansky was said to be trying hard to get the Ku Klux Klan to commit itself on the subject and was told very bluntly that the Klan had nothing whatever to do with it. (100-3-12-133)

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By report dated April 9, 1942, at Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] advised that Spolansky was making up a long account of the National Workers' League in Detroit for the Dies Committee and for Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department. Informant pointed out that Spolansky's report was quite exaggerated as to the number of members of the league and further some of the statements attributed to the league were not made in any meeting. (100-73511-141)

In March of 1943, Confidential Informant [] related that Spolansky advised that the Dies Committee had been very interested in the mail list of George Sylvester Viereck. Informant continued that Spolansky was preparing a report on the old "Temple of Am" Club, a Negro organization and would leave shortly for Chicago to give this report to the Dies Committee and also to Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department. Informant stated that Spolansky's report would undoubtedly have many exaggerated statements and would be well built up as it was when he presented it to the Anti-Defamation League. (100-135-16-14)

A report submitted by Confidential Informant [] dated July 9, 1943, at Detroit, Michigan states in part that Spolansky had been visiting the Board of Commerce, Manufacturers Association, Captain Dunbar and local police officers, for the purpose of showing them the report he was sending in to the Dies Committee on the local race riot in order to protect himself locally as he allegedly knew that Dies was not strong in Detroit as far as politics was concerned. Informant stated that the report blamed the trouble on the Negro members of the Communist Party. (44-802-91)

A Dies Committee raid led by Jake Spolansky on the headquarters of the National Workers' League around May of 1943, was said by Confidential Informant [] another operative of [] to be a concession by Dies to the demands of the local Jews. Informant's report dated August 30, 1943 at Detroit, Michigan, related that together with Spolansky at that time were Detective Sergeant Leo Mack (Maciosek) and Harry Mikuliak of the Detroit Police Department. (100-3-12-888)

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According to Confidential Informant [] whose report is dated October 10, 1943 in Detroit, Michigan, Spolansky showed two United States Treasury Department checks totalling \$397.00 for his work on the Detroit race riot on behalf of the Dies Committee. He claims to have worked forty days and to have been paid at the rate of ten dollars a day. The informant continued that Spolansky was then working the Philadelphia area with the help of Espinosa of the United States Department of Immigration. Espinosa who was said to be the brother-in-law of Senator Chavez from New Mexico, having powerful connections in Washington, was reportedly associated with Spolansky for several years when they were both in the Department of Justice.

The Bureau received a report from Confidential Informant [] dated May 28, 1944, in which informant pointed out that Spolansky was treated rather coolly when he visited the Dies Committee office at Washington, D. C. Having learned that he was suspected by Dies of being the man who met John Roy Carlson in Detroit, he convinced Stripling, Dies' secretary, that he had never met Carlson and was thus reinstated in Dies' good graces. (Source?)

Connection with Gerald L. K. Smith 100-28165-150

During the course of the Bureau's investigation in the case entitled "Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, also known as Gerald L. K. Smith, Committee of One Million, Internal Security-Sedition", Spolansky was interviewed. He explained that he was introduced to Smith by Mr. Booth of the National Metal Trades Association and was immediately interested in finding out what Smith's purpose was in coming to Detroit. Smith seemed to know about Spolansky's previous investigative experience on Communist activities and immediately offered him a job as an investigator. Spolansky said that while there was no written contract and the employment was not on a permanent basis, he accepted the offer because he was attracted by Smith's personal magnetism. Spolansky claimed that soon after he brought in John Rinderman as Smith's manager and Rinderman later brought in his partner, Hubert Luckner as Smith's general manager. Spolansky said that he discontinued working for Smith around August, 1939, when he found out Smith was anti-Jewish, anti-administration, selfish, insincere and generally no good and of the five hundred dollars which Smith owed to him for his services, he was never able to collect a balance of \$350.00 since he believed it inadvisable to bring suit. (62-43818-93)

In a letter dated June 12, 1942, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit, wrote of an interview with John Rinderman regarding Gerald L. K. Smith. Rinderman explained that Spolansky could not be trusted as he was

serving more than one master and that he was working for the Dies Committee and for the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City at the same time. Rinderman said that Martin Dies had given orders not to do anything to Smith but on the other hand the Jewish Anti-Nazi League in New York City was anxious to urge prosecutive action against Smith. Spolansky reportedly was trying to make a case against Smith so that he could tell the Anti-Nazi League that he had performed a service for them but at the same time wished to be able to answer Martin Dies by saying that he had not done anything against Smith but that the FBI had made its own case. (62-43818-99)

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Confidential Informant [] by report dated May 13, 1942, advised that he believed that Spolansky had received orders from the Anti-Defamation League to get out and procure some evidence against Gerald L. K. Smith, as he claimed that he could or he would be dropped from the pay roll. He was reportedly being paid a hundred dollars a week in this connection. (100-73511-139)

The same source reported in July of 1942, that "despite all appearances to the contrary, it appeared from certain happenings that J. Spolansky is again playing with Smith, either from the standpoint of getting further information from him or accepting a job as a promoter of the aforementioned party. Anything could happen here. Spolansky may in the end, double-cross the Anti-Defamation League as well as the Dies Committee." (100-3-12-332)

Special Agent in Charge, Bugas in June, 1942, advised the Bureau by letter that he had received information indicating that one Birkhead (possibly the Reverend L. M. Birkhead of Friends of Democracy) and his friends planned through Spolansky and others to plant machine guns and ammunition in the homes of certain persons in Detroit. The conspirators were then to tip off the Federal Bureau of Investigation so that the homes would be raided. After the raid it was planned that it would be learned that the occupants of these houses were the followers of Gerald L. K. Smith, Henry Ford, Harry Bennett, Father Coughlin and others. It was stated that Spolansky was operating on a very vicious basis because he was mad at Smith for not giving him a job and angry at the Ford Motor Company where he had not been able to secure employment. Gerald L. K. Smith reportedly told the same story to one of his contacts and said that he believed Spolansky was engineering the whole plot to discredit Ford, Lindbergh, Smith, Coughlin, Harry Bennett and all the leaders of the community. (62-43818-100)

John Rinderman, former manager for Gerald L. K. Smith, on October 5 and 15, 1942, provided Special Agent in Charge, Bugas with the following information: A short time previously Spolansky had offered Rinderman the sum of \$2000 if he would turn over his information regarding Gerald L. K. Smith to the FBI in order to "burn Smith". Rinderman pointed out that although Spolansky had arranged the original meeting between him and Gerald L. K. Smith, he subsequently came to a disagreement with Spolansky because the latter demanded a share of Rinderman's commission on collections received

for Gerald L. K. Smith, Spolansky believing he was entitled to this because he had introduced Rinderman to Smith. Smith is said to have finally agreed to pay Spolansky five hundred dollars to "get rid of him"; however, only one hundred and fifty dollars of this sum was ever paid to Spolansky. Rinderman stated that after he left Smith in 1940, Spolansky introduced him to a Mr. Marshall, editor of a local small publication of the Democratic Party, who wanted Rinderman to write a series of articles exposing Gerald L. K. Smith.

62-43818-151

At one time Gerald L. K. Smith was endeavoring to enlist the support of Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company. Rinderman found out that Bennett refused to see Spolansky because he knew of the latter's reputation of being unscrupulous.

62-43818-151

Rinderman stated that Parker Sage had asked him prior to Pearl Harbor if he could arrange to obtain employment for six men in national defense plants in Detroit who were to be placed for propaganda purposes. Rinderman passed this information on to Spolansky since he knew that the latter intended to join the Military Intelligence Division as an interpreter on the European front. Spolansky, however, told Rinderman that he took the matter up with Martin Dies' secretary and was advised that "they did not wish to do anything to uncover the plot." Spolansky at that time decided to forget the whole thing. (62-43818-151)

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross of Detroit, in answer to the Bureau's request for information on the report that the Dies Committee had raided or seized the records of Gerald L. K. Smith and Father Coughlin at Detroit advised that no such action had been taken; he said that he learned, however, that Spolansky had been associating with Pfaltzgraff for a few days previously and that they had been making some inquiries about Smith and Father Coughlin. Ross learned from Spolansky that Pfaltzgraff was granted a ten day leave of absence from his duties as a Lieutenant in G2 at Chicago to permit him to come to Detroit for the purpose of conducting inquiries concerning Smith and Father Coughlin. Spolansky advised Agent Ross that he had made no investigation regarding Smith since he learned sometime ago that the FBI was investigating Smith. However, Agent Ross learned that Spolansky called Mrs. Rinderman the day before for an appointment with her in an effort to get for Pfaltzgraff the information they believed Rinderman had before his death concerning Smith.

(61-7582-1196; 62-9798-1158)

Spolansky turned over to Agent Ross of the Detroit Field Office, a written summary of an interview which Spolansky had with Hubert Luckner on October 28, 1942. This summary provided information on Gerald L. K. Smith's finances and also detailed some of his activities.

100-179502-6

Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan, submitted a report dated November 9, 1942, in which he advised that Spolansky admitted that he sent in a two hundred page report on Gerald L. K. Smith and that this report included the names of a large number of men who had contributed "heavy sugar" to Smith. Spolansky said that he had been working for a long time on this

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matter but believed now that "they really had Smith where they wanted him." He did not indicate where he had sent this report but said that he was very anxious to get a really good outline on Father Coughlin for his contacts in Chicago.

(100-169034-1)

With reference to Spolansky's report on Gerald L. K. Smith, Confidential Informant [] by report dated November 11, 1942, pointed out that he had determined that Spolansky and Pfaltzgraff had compiled a report of approximately one hundred pages which was sent in to the Dies Committee.

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(100-166447-4)

Through a technical surveillance of Gerald L. K. Smith maintained by the Bureau in February, 1943, it was ascertained that Gerald L. K. Smith was contacted by Clyde Morrow, an employee of the Ford Motor Company Service Department and was advised that Spolansky was trying to sell a story to "PM" newspaper, about the interference with war production of the Ford Motor Company. Morrow said he had no knowledge of Spolansky's contact with "PM" since Ralph Ingersoll was inducted into the Army.

62-43818-198

Hubert Lucker in a conversation with Smith, advised that Spolansky had been giving information to Internal Revenue Agents against Smith, and Lucker in turn advised the Internal Revenue Agents to investigate Spolansky's career of blackmail and robbery, before they gave any serious consideration to any information given by Spolansky. These agents were informed that Spolansky takes money from both sides and will do anything for the sake of money. In commenting about the fact that the Revenue Agents were looking for the records of the corporation, Lucker said that he thought the records were sold in New York City by John Rinderman. Smith commented that they should ask Spolansky about the records. (62-43818-198)

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Confidential Informant [] in May, 1943, indicated that Spolansky was "pushing the Rinderman case" and trying to infer that Ford had something to do with Rinderman's death. Informant believed that this was a move on the part of the Jews to cause Ford some embarrassment, there being a possibility of placing an article in "PM" or some other unfriendly publication. Informant also reported that "Spolansky also expected to be put on the 'India' business by the Dies Committee as well as doing it for Mintzer which gives him a double income for the same assignment." (100-226997-1)

Gerald L. K. Smith serving as chairman of the America First Party, held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan on October 12, 1944, reportedly announced that there were present in the meeting two men who "have been sent here from New York to frame me, imprison me, or get me in any way possible. I am not going to get hot under the collar and identify them but just want them to know that I know all about them." Confidential Informant [] by report dated October 12, 1944 at Detroit, continued and stated that Spolansky was in town with an unidentified man. (62-43818-583)

The same source indicated on October 17, 1944, that Mr. Birmingham from the New York Dies Committee was in Detroit with Spolansky and that the former was also taking a "shot" at G. L. K. Smith. Informant believed that Smith had already been to the FBI office, warning them that some similar action was being taken and that he wished protection against unfair attack.

(62-43818-591)

American Jewish Committee

The Detroit Office in April, 1941, by letter advised the Bureau that Spolansky was investigating Un-American Activities for George J. Mintzer, 39 Broadway, New York City, a former chief assistant prosecuting attorney in New York. Spolansky allegedly stated that he did not know with whom Mintzer was associated but was being retained by a group of capitalists in New York City specializing in Nazi activities and handling Communist and Fascist matters.

(100-21759-2)

The Bureau investigation in the case entitled "Edwin Paul Richter, with alias, American Rangers, Internal Security-G", in October of 1941, developed a confirmation of Spolansky's employment. Mr. Mintzer, head of the American Jewish Committee, 39 Broadway, New York City, advised that Spolansky was then employed by the American Jewish Committee as an informant and investigator in and around Detroit, Michigan and Chicago, Illinois and vicinity.

(100-49059-34)

Assistant Director Nichols by memorandum dated November 26, 1942, related that he was called upon by Maurice Bisgyer, the Executive Director of B'nai B'rith, Richard E. Gutstadt, Director of the Anti-Defamation League and Rabbi Paul Richman, the Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League. Gutstadt said that he knew Spolansky by reputation, that he was working with the American Jewish Committee which is the enemy of B'nai B'rith and that at no time had Spolansky ever been on the pay roll of the Anti-Defamation League.

(100-530-78)

By report dated December 26, 1942 in Detroit, Confidential Informant [] advised that Spolansky had been instructed by someone to investigate the United Sons of America. Informant pointed out that this "someone" might possibly have been Mintzer. Spolansky also evidenced the desire to work on the Ford Motor Company for someone in the East and said that there was plenty of money in it for anyone who can produce stuff about the Ford Motor Company.

(100-179502-12)

By memorandum dated January 18, 1943, Assistant Director Nichols advised that in the course of a general conversation, Richard E. Gutstadt asked if the Bureau would give authority for the Anti-Defamation League to go to George Mintzer, head of the American Jewish Committee, and tell him that Spolansky was no good and that the Bureau said he was no good. Mr. Nichols said that Gutstadt had the right to tell the American Jewish Committee that the Anti-Defamation League thought about Spolansky but Mr. Nichols saw no reason why the Bureau should be mentioned in this regard.

(100-530-83)

In a Bureau investigative report dated July 8, 1943, in the case entitled "Lawrence Dennis, Registration Act, Sedition", appears the information that Spolansky furnished a confidential report to George Mintzer concerning activities of Elizabeth Dilling and her associates in Chicago.

(97-218-406 page 86)

A letter from the Detroit Field Division dated August 7, 1943, setting forth the results of the technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen, revealed that Hansen advised one Harold that Spolansky said that some big shot had arrived by plane from New York earlier in the day and had left the same night on a train for New York but had come out to Detroit for the sole purpose of talking to Spolansky about organizing "some kind of Gestapo on a nation-wide basis". Spolansky was to start a paper for him in the Detroit area to help with propaganda.

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A report dated August 8, 1943 in Detroit, Confidential Informant [] related that on Friday, October 6, 1943 at seven in the morning, some man came to Detroit from New York City and was reported to have immediately contacted Spolansky. Spolansky claims that this man worked very closely with him in the FBI. He also claimed that this man was the former chief assistant to the attorney for the State of New York. Informant indicated that this unknown individual might be one Bielaski. A definite proposition was said to have been given to Spolansky to move to New York and become connected with a movement to form an international information bureau or at least a national one, to appoint operatives in every section of the country. The unknown individual mentioned the Communist Party and asked Spolansky if he thought he could cover this and all subversive angles. The expected remuneration was said to be a very large figure. Spolansky accordingly accepted this offer and expected to go to New York City very soon to look for living quarters, however, he reportedly was first going to Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago to try to setup contacts in the Communist Party and from there would try to swing into the Anti-Semitic Campaign and try for a contact in that movement also. (100-179502-25)

In a letter to Mr. E. A. Tamm, dated August 10, 1943, and signed [] it was pointed out that informant did not know what Spolansky's new connection was. Spolansky didn't appear to have much to say about it except that he understood that it was a national movement to keep abreast of the Communist Party and that he was going to place an informant in every city in the United States where the Party was active. [] did not believe that Bruce Bielaski is connected with this as [] understood that Bruce Bielaski had a position paying around \$25,000 and he didn't believe that anyone would tie up with his brother, Frank Bielaski. (100-179502-25)

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In a report from Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan dated August 20, 1943, Jake Spolansky is reported to have stated that his new setup was really a combination of backers including big banking circles, big business, and also a very prominent lawyer who had been in politics in New York. (100-2-12-982)

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In the latter part of August, 1943, Confidential Informant [] in Detroit, submitted a report reflecting that on August 25th, Spolansky advised that he had recently returned from a trip to Chicago and New York City and that while he was away he established his connections to setup a system in Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, Washington, and about twenty other cities. Spolansky planned to visit each city in his district once a month to collect information. Spolansky revealed that prominent men are alarmed because Canada went to the left in the last election and his sponsors fear that the United States might turn to the left after the war. He continued, that if Germany is beaten, she will go Communist and if Germany goes Communist all of Europe with the possible exception of England will go Communist. Spolansky's organization reportedly sought to analyze trends of thought. (100-235903-1)

The results of a technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen set forth in a letter dated September 4, 1943, by the Detroit Field Division indicated that Jake Spolansky advised Harvey Hansen that he had a good setup and that he was looking for good men all over the country on Communist work. (61-10230-6)

Special Agent in Charge Bugas, by letter dated September 24, 1943, reported that Spolansky advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ross that he had been promoted and was leaving the City of Detroit for a permanent position in New York as a supervisor with a Jewish organization which would pay him considerably more money. (100-179502-21)

By letter dated October 12, 1943, the New York Field Division advised the Bureau that it had received no information regarding the existence of "international information bureau" presumably under the direction of Frank Bielaski. (100-179502-24)

It is believed that Spolansky's "new setup" was a continuation of his connection with George Mintzer in a larger capacity.

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With reference to Spolansky's "new setup" in New York, Confidential Informant [] by report dated September 25, at Detroit, related that he planned to move to New York after the first of October, where he will take up his duties as coordinator of Communist and Nazi information. His associates in New York were said to be Benjamin Gitlow, former head of the Communist Party in the United States, who in turn was associated with Eugene Lyon, the author of "Red Decade" with Max Eastman, the Trotskyite translator of Trotsky's works and with Joseph Zack, the ex-Comintern agent. Another associate of Spolansky was said to be Larry Davidow, Jewish attorney, ex-Socialist and former head of the legal department of the United Automobile Workers, reportedly the brother-in-law of Maurice Sugar, the present head of the United Automobile Workers legal department. Informant pointed out that a former ex-Comintern Agent by the name of Sainra (phonetic) who reportedly worked for Spolansky when they were in the Department of Justice was also an associate. (100-3-12-972)

A technical surveillance of Guenther Reinhart in January of 1944, revealed that in a telephone conversation between Reinhart and Dorothy Waring, Miss Waring asked if Reinhart knew a man by the name of Jacob Spolansky also known as Bill Sharkey. The Bureau files contained no further information regarding Spolansky's alleged alias. (61-7566-4778)

This same source indicated that on January 16, 1944, Reinhart telephonically contacted Rose Bigman, secretary to Walter Winchell and stated that he had a story that her boss should have. The story as Reinhart gave it is as follows: "A notorious labor spy with a long record in the dirtiest kind of political work on the ride to New York City asked an 'investigator' to dig up evidence - to dig up dirt rather - which can be used in the defense of the thirty seditionists. His money comes from mysterious, powerful sources in the Middle West. He poses as a liberal and uses various aliases, even sometimes pretends to work for liberal organizations." Reinhart would not mention this man's name over the telephone so Miss Bigman asked him to send the material to Winchell and let him digest it. (61-7566-4778)

British Interests

In a report by Special Agent J. L. Pearcy dated July 29, 1942 at New York City entitled "Edwin Paul Richter, with alias, American Rangers, Internal Security-G", appears the fact that Mr. Kramer of the Bureau on November 8, 1941, advised the New York Office that Jacob Spolansky was traveling back and forth between Windsor, Canada and Detroit, Michigan and other American cities, possibly working on behalf of the British.

(100-49059-34)

Confidential Informant [] by report dated January 19, 1943 in Detroit, Michigan pointed out that Spolansky was in telephone contact with some unknown individual and at that time Spolansky stated that it was the belief of the British Secret Service that the Convoy Club of New York City was being used as a courier system by the American Communists and by Moscow.

(100-3-4-3175)

Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan under date of September 7, 1943, submitted a report stating that Jake Spolansky now claims that from his contacts in Washington and his acquaintance with British Information, a mysterious civilian will soon arrive in Washington bearing a message from the Pope in Rome. This man is an Italian, of course, and will not represent the Pope but merely will be the courier. Also Spolansky claims that Churchill will not start a Second Front until he thinks it's time. Churchill does not trust Stalin and he does not want to relieve the pressure until he is prepared to start in somewhere lest Stalin reach Berlin first.

(100-73511-283)

Confidential Informant [] in reporting on a period from December 13 to December 17, 1943, related that he had been advised by Joseph T. Kamp that Sanford Griffith, former investigator for the Anti-Defamation League, and Jacob Spolansky were British agents. Informant continued that Kamp was trying to confirm this fact of British agency and was also endeavoring to

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prove that Mintzer was also a British agent.

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(61-10355-334, 358)

A short time prior to the above statement Spolansky revealed to Confidential Informant [] that he had very good ties with the British Secret Service and at that time remarked that they had a much better secret service than the Americans have. Spolansky said that they use him and he uses them. (100-179502-28)

Along these same lines was a report by Confidential Informant [] dated April 27, 1944, which indicated that Spolansky very definitely inferred to Harvey Hansen that he was working for the British Government and that the bulk of the real work in this country was being carried on by the people of the British Government who in turn were making the FBI look pretty poor in their own country with the information they were receiving. (100-179502-39)

By report dated July 9, 1944, Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, stated that Spolansky was reported to be gathering all the information he can could on the "Party" for the benefit of the British Government. (100-3-12-1396)

By communication dated November 11, 1941, []

La Follette Committee

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By memorandum dated November 17, 1936, Mr. Foxworth advised that Mr. R. John Cummings, investigator for the LaFollette Committee called and inquired if it was possible to review the Bureau's files on William Lawson and Jacob Spolansky. Mr. Foxworth pointed out that with your approval he informed Cummings that Lawson was a former Agent in Charge of various field divisions and that Spolansky was a former Special Agent. In addition, you indicated that Mr. Foxworth could give dates, names of offices and salaries paid. (62-45179-85,86)

The "New York Times" for February 16, 1937, pointing out that labor espionage had been "wiped out" in a General Motors Corporation plant as a result of investigation by the LaFollette Senate Sub-Committee indicated that J. Spolansky, Detroit received \$480.00 between the period January 1, 1934 and July 31, 1936. Further figures obtained from invoices furnished the Committee by General Motors showed that in 1935, Spolansky was paid \$200.00 and in 1936, \$280.00 by General Motors. (62-45179-165X1)

Letter to Anastase Vonsiatsky

During the course of the Bureau's investigation of the above named individual, it became pertinent to locate a letter written in 1934 by one Rodzaevsky of Harbin, Manchuria to Vonsiatsky. Having been advised by Mintzer that he had received the letter from Spolansky, the Detroit Office contacted

Spolansky in this regard. This individual, in a conversation with Donat Kunle, former general secretary of the All Russian National Revolutionary Order, and former editor of the "Fascist" was advised that Vonsiatsky was fostering Japanese connections. To prove this, Kunle told Spolansky about the letter which Vonsiatsky had received through a messenger from Rodzaevsky. Having stated that he would like to see a copy of this letter, Spolansky subsequently received a photostatic copy of it through the mail from Kunle and sent copies to Mintzer and to the Dies Committee. Spolansky said that he never saw the original of the letter and had no reason to believe that it would be elsewhere other than in Vonsiatsky's possession.

65-1675-307

Interest in King Carol

By report dated December 26, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] advised that in a conversation with Spolansky, he was told that Hoyt Morris is constantly in touch with King Carol and has been in Mexico frequently. (100-179502)

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In the following months the same source indicated that Spolansky was "boosting" King Carol's chances of getting into this country and was seemingly endeavoring to spread propaganda in this direction as he often told people how deserving Carol was of getting into this country, (100-179502-11)

The same informant advised by report dated January 25, 1943 in Detroit that Spolansky had called him that day and said that he planned to meet a very important man in Washington who was returning from a conference with King Carol in Mexico and that some important steps were going to be taken on the "Carol matter." Informant suggested that Spolansky might "sit in on it", for Salowich, whom he understood was working in full accord with Mintzer in New York.

100-179502-14

In February, 1943, the same informant reported that Spolansky said he had a long conversation with Stripling of the Dies Committee and that during this conversation and in his conversation with Senator Ferguson, he brought up the King Carol question. (100-179502-12)

Contact with Special Attorney for the Department

On May 21, 1942, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit telephonically contacted the Bureau and advised that Ellis Aaronson, Special Attorney for the Department had been investigating the National Workers' League for the prior ten days. In this connection, Bugas pointed out that Aaronson had employed Jacob Spolansky, a professional investigator. (100-53950-31)

Confidential Informant, [] by report dated May 21, 1942 in Detroit, advised that recently Spolansky was very busy calling up all the people he

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knew who were in anyway connected with the National Workers' League. He reportedly told them that a Grand Jury was about to question them beginning May 25th and that if they would talk to him first, he would help them by preparing their answers. It was stated that he was using tactics which amounted to blackmail. Informant pointed out that since most everyone was fed up with his methods, Spolansky was receiving a lot of misinformation. Spolansky at this time inferred that he was really on the inside of the FBI without definitely committing himself as to actual employment. (100-73511-148)

In February of 1943, Special Agent in Charge Bugas of Detroit advised the Bureau by letter that Spolansky gave information to Aaronson in an investigation made by the Detroit Office in the case entitled "Sojourner Truth Housing Project, Civil Rights and Domestic Violence." (100-179502-8)

A letter from the Detroit Office dated November 24, 1943, setting out the results of the technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen, pointed out that while Spolansky was at Hansen's house, he was in contact with one Jack Dalzell, local real estate operator and one of the leaders in the movement to keep Negroes out of the Sojourner Truth Housing Project during the spring of 1942.

(61-10230-16)

Miscellaneous Activities

In a Bureau report dated November 4, 1939 in the case entitled "Earl R. Browder, Subversive Activities", appears the information that Spolansky was reported at that time to be working as a special investigator with a one man Grand Jury being held by Judge Homer Ferguson inquiring into police graft charges in the City of Detroit. (61-7590-244)

In his campaign literature which he distributed when he was a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, on the Republican ticket, September, 1940, Spolansky played up his activities in combatting Communism and other radical elements, stressing the vice and radical conditions in Detroit. (94-44534-3)

Bureau report dated October 17, 1941 in the matter entitled "Robert L. Crinnian, Internal Security-C", indicates that Spolansky and Nicholas Salowich had attempted to organize a Detroit branch of the Non-Sectarian League for Americanism but had been unsuccessful in their efforts.

(100-49059-34)

The report of Confidential Informant [] dated June 7, 1942 at Detroit, pointed out that Spolansky had distributed a list of alleged Nazis to various agencies and attorneys in the State of Michigan. This list was said to be absolutely false since the list was reportedly a group of names which he had received from a White Russian woman in Pontiac, Michigan. This lady had in turn gathered this list from the names of foreign-born Republicans she had met during her assignment to Republican headquarters during

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the last Presidential election. She gave this list to Spolansky sometime ago and he apparently added a number of names he had received from Captain Mills of the Chicago Police Department. There was no evidence whatsoever that these people were Nazi sympathizers other than the fact that they were foreign-born. (100-73511-147)

The report of Confidential Informant [] dated July 4, 1942 at Detroit, pointed out that J. Spolansky had been watching the movements of the Esperanto Association of South America. Spolansky is reported to have said that he was being pushed very strongly to get all the information he could for Chicago, meaning his uncle, Captain Mills and also for the Anti-Defamation League. (100-3-12-388)

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Shortly thereafter the same source indicated that Spolansky had been questioned on July 8 for three hours by the Office of Naval Intelligence about the loyalty of various foreign groups then in Detroit. Naval Intelligence had also reportedly requested him to try to get some information on the Esperanto group. (100-3-12-321)

Extracted from a report by Confidential Informant [] at Detroit, Michigan, August 13, 1942 is the following information: "Nicholas Salowich the attorney for Max Stephan sentenced to hang for treason, is a brother-in-law of Harry Mikuliak of the Detroit Police Department. Salowich was the recipient of a great amount of information that went through the FBI office from the local police department." This attorney had been using Spolansky and Rinderman as investigators. Informant pointed out that there was going to be another meeting of the State Klan to officially withdraw from the national organization. They are going to try to get this withdrawal announced by Walter Winchell next Sunday night over the air and were trying to have this done through Jake Spolansky, in a roundabout way. The new organization is to be known as the Native Sons of America or something similar to that. Informant pointed out that this new setup will be headed by Hansen who claims about 25,000 to 30,000 members or sympathizers. (39-1150-308)

Information from the files of Walter Steele of the National Republic Magazine received by the Bureau August 27, 1942, pointed out that Spolansky did labor espionage for the National Metal Trades Association and also for the Chrysler Corporation. (62-45402-2)

Confidential Informant [] by report dated December 12, 1942, advised that Spolansky said he had a letter from a contact in New York concerning the Ford-Dupont situation which he has allowed Cunningham of General Motors to read but not copy. According to the informant this tied him in with B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Nazi League as well as the Jewish Forum. At that time he was reportedly doing about ten days work a month for the Dies Committee. (100-3-12-614)

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In June of 1943, Confidential Informant [] submitted a report in

which he pointed out that Spolansky claimed to have been in touch with members of the Tass News Agency. Informant in pointing out a vague possibility that Spolansky could be a Communist courier related that his actions recently had been quite strange and unusual and noted that a claim was existent that Spolansky was in reality one of the cleverest Communists in this country. Informant pointed out that this, of course, had not been proven and had to be taken with a grain of salt. (100-179502-18)

A New York memorandum dated January 26, 1944 which sets out a telephone conversation between Steve Birmingham and Guenther Rheinhardt obtained in a technical surveillance of Rheinhardt related that he had been telephonically contacted by Miss Waring who said that "they had information from undercover agents of the Automobile Workers to the effect that Spolansky was working at that time for the Burns Detective Agency and that at one time in the past had worked for Henry Ford also Harry A. Young of the American Legion Anti-Intelligence Federation." (61-7566-4790)

The source just above mentioned indicated that Spolansky was tied up with the late Fred Marvin and also with Ralph Easley (phonetic). He was said to be the son of a former Police Commissioner under the Czar who was notorious for his brutal methods and the son was said to be just like the father. At one time Spolansky allegedly worked for the Anti-Defamation League, when the League employed somebody in Burns' Detective Agency for the purpose of getting information on Henry Ford. (61-7566-4790)

Sources of Information in Detroit

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On August 29, 1942, Confidential Informant [] of Detroit, advised that Mikuliak of the Detroit Police Department and Spolansky had been investigating the Negro situation and their findings were being turned over to ONI and FBI only after the information reached the office of Nick Salowich. (100-73511-197)

The same informant advised by report dated November 7, 1942, that Ford was very angry about certain information reportedly carried out of Ford's by Spolansky and that in the next few days following the report Spolansky was going to have so much heat turned on him, he would be lucky if he had any contacts left. (100-166447-9)

From a report submitted by Confidential Informant [] dated December 12, 1942, the following information was extracted: One [] reportedly employed in a liquor store on [] Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, was contacted by a Bureau Agent for information concerning the Communist Party. [] immediately called Spolansky and requested his advice as to how to proceed and whether he should give information. Spolansky is said to have told [] to be slow in accepting the Bureau's proposal but to keep him advised if he does accept, and further,

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that in the event this individual was to furnish a report of information to the Bureau, a copy of this report should also be made available to Spolansky.

(100-110381-5)

In January, 1943, the same source reported that Spolansky had a breakfast appointment with Charles Price of the Ford Motor Company in an endeavor to "work a little with the Ford setup and gain some information if possible."

(100-3-12-1140)

A letter from the Detroit Field Division, dated January 26, 1943, in setting forth the partial results of a technical surveillance of Gerald L. K. Smith, related that Smith informed Stanley Faye, secretary to Harry Bennett, that an employee of the Ford Motor Company, named Harry Preston, was giving information to Jacob Spolansky concerning persons who visited the Ford Motor Company. Faye reassured Smith that Preston was reliable but Smith stated that Preston and Spolansky were formerly associated and that Spolansky was a double-crosser.

(62-43818-192)

A memorandum for Mr. Glavin prepared by Agent K. N. Pieper, under date of February 26, 1943, quotes Mr. Bugas as stating that there was considerable friction between Price and Harry Bennett at the Ford Motor Company and that Price feeling this keenly had recently consulted with Jake Spolansky and had turned information over to him, as Dupont's contact and in this way was double-crossing the Ford Motor Company.

(62-70198-2)

Confidential Informant, [] related in March of 1943, that Spolansky had lunch with Mikuliak and Leo Mesusik. Spolansky remarked that Leo was again very busy on the Communist angle and that Mikuliak was very glad that he was away from it all. Spolansky claimed he could still get information he wished from Leo at any time and that Leo was working real close to the Bureau.

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(100-181965-6)

Spolansky made the claim to Confidential Informant [] in August of 1943, that he could get any information he wanted out of the G2 office in Detroit. He stated that this was made possible by Favershaw in Chicago.

The results of a technical surveillance of Harvey Hansen transmitted by letter dated August 23, 1943, of the Detroit Field Division, indicated that Harvey Hansen in telephone conversation with an unknown individual made the accusation that Spolansky was responsible for getting Harry Mikuliak into a mess when Harry got out of line, and continued that now Harry "kicks in" everything he gets to Jake. Jake is considered to be slow, efficient, patient and absolutely ruthless.

(61-10230-5)

Confidential Informant, [] in April of 1943, pointed out that Spolansky was successful in having his daughter appointed as an analyst and adviser on the War Labor Board; he figured she was in a very helpful position both for herself and for him. Informant in October, 1943, further

related that Spolansky's daughter, Jeanette was working on a wage stabilization program for the War Labor Board and was receiving \$3200.00 a year. Informant described Jeanette as a graduate of the University of Michigan, a major in law and a very brilliant woman who could talk on any subject.

(100-92526-394)

From the same source in May, 1944, came the information that "Mikuliak is back in the picture and it looks as if the old combination of Spolansky and Mikuliak will be again under way as far as information is concerned." 100-3-121341)

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In a report dated May 28, 1944, at Detroit, Michigan, Confidential Informant [] advised that Spolansky arrived in Detroit on May 19th and registered at the Book-Cadillac Hotel. While there he contacted Sergeant Harry Mikuliak, Sergeant Leo Mack and Detective Barry, all of the Detroit Police Department. At that time Spolansky was interested in the Congress of the Rightest Poles, who on May 28th, allegedly gathered in Buffalo, New York to express their opposition to Stalin's proposed carving up of their native homeland. 100-28165-150)

Sources of Information in Chicago

Confidential Informant [] in the early part of 1941 advised that Lieutenant Make Mills, Spolansky's uncle was a member of the Red Squad of the Chicago Police Department and was undoubtedly the source of a great part of Spolansky's information. 62-9798-1188 100-3-12-388

Assistant Director, Rosen, by memorandum dated November 12, 1942, pointed out that while he was in Detroit, he was advised by Confidential Informant [] that Spolansky and Pfaltzgraff were in a position to get information out of the Bureau's Chicago and Detroit Offices. Pfaltzgraff, a co-worker and informant of Spolansky's, was a representative of G2 in Chicago and was in position to review reports submitted by the FBI. It was also pointed out that Spolansky picked up information from Captain Make Mills, his uncle in the Chicago Police Department. (62-9798-1188)

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In February, 1943, Confidential Informant [] submitted a report in which he related that Pfaltzgraff was planning to return to Chicago and contemplated getting a few of the old crowd together, renewing an exchange of information which informant points out will make it better for Captain Mills, the Dies Committee, and, of course, Spolansky who appears to have access to everything Pfaltzgraff is in a position to get. (100-73511-230)

Federal Sources of Information

Spolansky advised Confidential Informant [] in January of 1943, that he had a good friend among the Treasury Department's investigators who would confidentially furnish him all the information concerning the Treasury

Department's investigation of Gerald L. K. Smith.

In the latter part of January, 1943, Confidential Informant [redacted] related that Spolansky bragged that he had all the connections he needed in the Treasury Department as well as the Department of Justice and could get about all the information anyone would need from both of these Departments. (100-179502-9)

By letter, dated November 1, 1943, the New York Office advised the Bureau that Spolansky reportedly was associating with Espinosa of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in Philadelphia, and that Spolansky will accordingly visit the Philadelphia area three or four times a month. (100-179502-24)

Detroit Mich.
April 25th. 1945.

During the prelude of the wedding between W. Watson and Faith Revera, they were at the Russian Bear for Dinner, on Wednesday April 18th. Here they sat near two, bearded gentleman who were speaking in Russian, and wondering why they had been instructed to be in Detroit Mich., and at the Russian Bear, Thursday April 19th. They seemed to think that something of importance had come up, but neither of them disclosed just who they were, or what they might belong to, but both seemed to think that it was a good idea to have these meetings, at the Russian Bear, where they would not attract too much attention, and where they could all meet without drawing too much attention. This is evidently a meeting place for some important looking people of Russian extraction.

Alexis attempted to stop this wedding between Watson, and Faith, and wired the minister not to marry them, as Watson was still married to another woman, and had a previous wife in Missouri.

The couple then went to seek the advise of a minister here by the name of Metropoulski, only to learn that he had gone to Moscow Russia, some four months ago, to attend some kind of convention, and would not be back until next September. It was also stated that he had arrived in Moscow O.K.

All this may be of little or no importance whatever, but there seems to be a lot of activity now going on in the Russian Church, and some of it appears rather odd, as the contacts seem to be increasing a great deal in Mexico, and also the communications with Russia itself.

It has come to the writer's attention, that Mr. Bugas out at Fords, has been put in his place several times lately, by Mr. Bennett, and to use the vernacular it was stated 'But Good'. For the time being at least he seems to be in disfavor, and it has been stated that he had fallen down on the one big job that he had tackled, but this was not explained.

Also the old gentleman he had been around with a lot, a short while ago, turned out to be his father that was visiting him. Hence the rumor is that his father appears to be a Russian Jew, or some European Jew of unknown origin.

The colored situation seems to be still tense, and a great deal of satisfaction is being felt, due to the money being cut off for maintaining the troops here in case of riot. It is rumored that the colored element of the C.I.O., brought about enough pressure in the Union, that they forced this move through the C.I.O.

Jake Spolanski is still working on the Jewish question, and expects to carry out a little more of his campaign on the Ford set-up, but so far he has not gotten out on it very strongly, as he claims some personal business in New York, still is keeping him busy.

Detroit Mich.
June 3rd. 1945.

Mr. Jake Spolanski, has been in Detroit since Friday June 1st., for the purpose of checking up on possible contributors to Senator Reynolds programme, and also to see if Victor Malone had made the solicitations. Along with this, he is very interested in the activities of the Nationalists Groups, and the United Sons of America, whom he understands are very deep in a White Supremacy Movement, that is also very Anti-Semitic.

He is also anxious to make connections with someone here who can keep track of the various movements in connection with minority organizations. Specially he wants to be on the lookout for this Victor Malone, who he says is a high class racketeer, now employed by Reynolds, but also a very smart operator, and one who seems capable of raising large sums of money.

He has lost a lot of interest in the getting together of the Jews and the Ford interests, as he says Bugas as usual has started to try putting things thru his own way, and it does not seem to hold out much promise of a satisfactory arrangement.

Minzer is also in Detroit, he says, staying with his friend, Robinson, who is a furniture dealer here in Detroit, with a business on Washington Blvd. (This is undoubtedly Ben Robinson). Minzer is supposed to be in touch with Bugas while here, but the progress seems to be very slow so far. (Evidently some of the Jewish interests who were interested in this move at first, are becoming suspicious of Bugas, and not too satisfied with what Minzer has done in this regard).

The intimation is that Bugas has started to make moves of his own in New York, which may smell a little of Double Cross with the Minzer Group.

Bugas was in New York about three weeks ago, and while there made the statement to certain big people, that the most dangerous group in America, showed evidences of starting with a certain BLANCH WINTERS, in Detroit. Also he showed evidence of jumping from one group to another and was watched and checked very closely by all the Jewish interests while in that City. THEY ARE DEFINITELY VERY SUSPICIOUS OF BUGAS.

Bugas also did not make the group of former FBI men, that meet in New York periodically, and is set to be black balled if he tries again.

Bob Ross, however was accepted as a member, and attended the meeting some three weeks ago in New York City. He by the way said he was in New York on an assignment for Bugas, and was going over to New Jersey the next day. He tried to impress on Spolanski's mind that Bugas was a good friend of Spolanski's and would no doubt contact him in the very near future in New York. Spolanski does NOT like any part of Bugas, at all, and does not want to meet him.

While on the subject of former FBI men, it was stated that a letter had been sent to J. Spolanski's friend, by one, (ROBT. JUDGE) of ONI, he thought, asking for a job to be given to a former head of the FBI in Norfolk, who had to all intents and purposes resigned. In turn this friend had asked Jake if he could place him anywhere, but had received the answer, that he Jake had very sad experiences with any former FBI men when it came to gathering information. (Thought Bob Judge was still in New Jersey, so maybe he was confused or uncertain as to the name).

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June 3rd, 1945.

It is very evident that the Communist information that is handled by Jake in New York City, comes from J. Lovestone, who is now on the payroll of Dave Dubinsky, and very friendly to Jake, who at one time had been instrumental in picking up Lovestone for the FBI., and incidentally if I remember correctly, Lovestone spent some time in jail as a result of this. However the claim is now that Lovestone has turned very, very Anti-Communist, and is dedicating himself almost fully to fighting them here in New York. He maintains a lot of his former friends as informants who are still well up in the Party, and it is claimed that three of these are still in the Party and now on the Central Committee itself. How much of this is the actual truth, I do not know, but it may be possible that Lovestone does have these connections, as he had a lot of good friends in there at one time.

Jake also appears well informed as to the general actions of the FBI and some of their policies, where he intimates he has friends in Washington, and also his friend who is a very top man on the staff of the New York Times is supposed to get information from this direction. He stated that the FBI were now extending their information service on the Communist Party, to a very large and extensive area, and were much more interested in their movements, than any other in the Country, but due to the fact that Russia was still a friendly Nation, they were not openly able to let this be generally known. He says that they are trying hard to get information out of New York and Chicago, but he did not think they were having too much success at the present time. He said that the government was well aware that the International had not really been dissolved, but at the present time could do nothing about it.

He stated that he was well informed about the movements of the Military Intelligence in New York, and had some time ago hired a White Russian that had been sent him by the Colonel in charge of Military Intelligence, and he had been quite neatly double crossed by him with certain Jewish interests who had tried to do him a lot of harm in N.Y.. This white Russian had gone to a man by the name of Chinory, (spelling not certain), who evidently was head of the Jewish Forum Press, and had told Chinory that Jake was the biggest Anti-Semitic in New York, and was on the payroll of the Ford interests in this part of the country, and was merely posing as a friend of the Jews to gain information for these large manufacturing interests. Chinory in turn had gone out to lunch with this top man of the New York Times, who called Jake over and informed him of this story starting out, and Jake was able to get it straightened out.

Jake is now making arrangements for a job for this Colonel in charge of Military Intelligence at New York for after the war, and has about completed these arrangements so the Colonel can step into it at any time. Evidently Jake has lunch with this man one or two days a week, and is in a position to gather a great deal of information in this direction.

Jake has broken away from most everyone in New York, and is now on his own as a Labor Relation advisor, and Consultant, and has already four good accounts that are expanding rapidly.

He is on a tour now, and has instructions to check on all the Farm Group movements, all Carl Moats actions, Gerald Smith, and all Nationalistic Movements, as well as the progress being made by Sen. Reynolds.

He is to be in Columbus Ohio, June 6th, to interview 3 men connected with the Farm Groups, and is due in Cleveland on the 7th, or 8th. He will wind up his Cleveland work in one day and be back in Detroit on June the 9th. He is contacting Campbell, Hall, and Lovett of the Mfgs. Assoc. relative to anyone soliciting funds for any reason.

June 3rd. 1945.

He had been in Chicago the past week or so, setting up a new group of his own, as he did not believe Make Mills would live much longer, and he wanted to be able to continue just the same after his death. He claims to have been very successful and fortunate in this respect, and says he will be able to carry on just the same.

He had a man interview a Mrs. Koch, who is now divorced from her husband, but still a business partner of her former husband, in the American Beauty Products Co., and here he learned that she had found her husband had been contributing large sums to Homer Maertz, and had been taking some money out of the business to do so. She believed that Maertz was really blackmailing her husband, and that he evidently had something on Koch personally.

Jake says that he does not believe this to be so, but is fairly sure that Koch has always been a big contributor to the Nationalist cause, even suspecting him of being very Pro-Hitler. He thinks that Maertz is merely an instrument for Koch, and that this is the reason Maertz got into the Americanization Foundation movement. (This more or less confirms report of yesterday). He says that Maertz, who was a former known member of the Bund, and a close friend of the American Fruehrer, or German Ambassador, and would be dynamite if found working for any organization in America as an undercover man. (However the Nationalist Groups in General believe that Maertz is an operative for someone that they have not been able yet to find out just who.) Mrs Knowles of the Mother's Group here, had written a letter back here to Detroit saying that she had seen Maertz with some very questionable characters in San Francisco, and it looked as if he were a fake.

It has been also stated that the New Russian movement here headed by Hillman, had nearly been uncovered at San Francisco when contacts were attempted with some of the men sent over here with the Delegation but that this was dangerous territory to step on, and it would have to wait until later. (This came from the Lovestone end).

One of Jake's best men on his payroll in New York, is Chas. Smith, who has a very colorful background, dating far back into the C.P. movement. This man was a former member of the Adventures Club, and after that had been picked up by the Chataqua for lectures. He had disappeared for some time, with his wife, a very attractive Latvian woman, and daughter that had been stricken with Infantile Paralysis and had spent about three years in Europe trying to cure her crippled condition. He spent all his money over there and had been forced to return to America, where he did not fair any too well in later years and Jake found him working as a cook in Mc'Ginniss' Restaurant in N.Y. Smith's daughter is now a cashier in the office of Dow Chemical Co. in New York City, and Smith is on Jake's payroll at \$75.00 per week.

This man Chas. Smith, by the way was a very brilliant man at one time, and speaks 7 different languages very fluently. He had been a Chief Investigator for the W.P.A., as I remember, and also on the Prohibition Staff at one time, where he made a small fortune. He is now trying to renew his contacts in New York, and shows promise of making quite a comeback as an investigator.

It may be noted here that Col. Vincent is a long standing friend of Harry Jung in Chicago, who is reputed to have the largest Communist Files in America.

Detroit Mich.
July 8th. 1945.

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Jake Spolanski arrived in town last night, on his way back to New York, from Chicago, where he has been for a few days, lining up his work in that town. He claims to have very good set ups relative to the operations of certain Nationalist and Anti-Semitic groups there and says that M. Mills has apparently started to recover from what appeared to be certain death by lack of food, which he cannot take because of an internal obstruction.

Spolanski is interested here in the operations of the United Sons, Gerald L.K. Smith, and all the Anti-Semitic groups, as well as any farm guild or other group that may be operating. He is also interested in the operations of Bugas at the Ford Motor Co., and any connections that he may have with other Jewish groups, as well as his relationship with Isaac Franks, here.

Issac Franks, apparently has been the big instrument so far in the getting together with Minzer, of New York, and has conferred a good many times with the both of these individuals, but has apparently not gotten very far with it. (Bugas).

Spolanski, suggested that it would be a good idea to listen to Walter Winchell tonight as he was going to give out over the air, and expose on Senator Reynolds, and his operations, as well as his cohorts in N.J., and would possibly announce that there would be a series of articles appear in 26 papers throughout the Nation, beginning tomorrow, also exposing Reynolds activities, and also his chief collector Malone.

He said that a reporter from Cleveland was having these articles printed, and that Winchell might give this reporter a plug over the Air. He claims that all the documentary evidence etc. was gathered by himself, and that he had arranged to have this printed in the Scripps papers through this reporter at Cleveland, who he had come over to N.Y. for this purpose. (Spolanski).

The Military Intelligence who had gotten the evidence together was the Colonel in charge at New York, who was supposed to have gotten all this from Spolanski. (Winchell announced that the Military Intelligence had gotten certain evidence together, and NOT the FBI., who had apparently failed to get this themselves.) This sounded very much like a political dig at the Bureau. This Colonel is the same one, referred to in a previous report, who Spolanski is reported to have lined up a job for after the War, and the one he frequently has lunch with etc.

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Detroit Mich.
Sept. 18th. 1945.

Jake Spolanski was in the city for a few days this month, and was reported in search for men to keep track of the actions of Upton Close and Salem Bader, whom he claims are starting a new and strong Nationalistic movement, that will be handled somewhat differently than the present move in the Country.

He claims that these two apparently have a big backing, both financially and otherwise, and are going to center some of their activities here in the city, even to Close having a paper printed here.

He is offering \$200.00 per month, to someone who has connections in this direction, and a \$6.00 a day living allowance, as well as travelling expenses to various cities in connection with the work. He had Price contact young Weber on the pretext of getting some of his boys a job, and Price took Weber up to Spolanski's room. It is reported that this offer was made to Weber, who turned it down flat much to the disgust of C. Price.

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100-179502-47
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 5 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

520-1-10-260

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *CMB*

FROM : Mr. Baumgardner *JB*

SUBJECT: *X* The Communist Trail in America,
by Jacob Spolansky
Macmillan Company Publishers, 1951
Security Matter - C

DATE: April 19, 1951

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PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to submit some observations in regard to the above-captioned book and its author.

BACKGROUND:

This is a new book which was sent to the Bureau this month by the Macmillan Company. The author of this book, Jacob Spolansky, a former Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation. Spolansky, was born in Russia fifty nine years ago and entered the United States in 1909. He was employed by the Bureau of Investigation on July 19, 1919 and resigned as of March 7, 1924. The position he held was that of Special Agent. His activities have been of such a nature that he is not looked upon favorably at this time by the Bureau. In 1943, Special Agent in Charge Bugas, at Detroit, stated that, in his opinion, Spolansky was "one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informants I know." (67-1989-12) His new book, however, is receiving some favorable reviews in such papers as the New York Times and the Washington Evening Star.

DETAILS:

Spolansky's book, "The Communist Trail in America" is devoted chiefly to the historical aspects of Communism in the United States portrayed through his own experiences as an investigator extending over a long period of years. However, he does add to this history some current information. The FBI is mentioned throughout the book, and frequently in an annoying sort of a way but not in a derogatory sense. For example, he dedicates the book to the memory of Edward J. Shanahan of whom he writes, "My former buddy and partner during my service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice." Again he talks of "K-97" (identified as Lone Francis Morrow) as being "one of the most outstanding FBI agents known."

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He intimates that Morrow was a great under-cover operator for the FBI years ago. Spolansky tells how special agents have called upon him "from time to time for cooperation in the collection of information and evidence." (p. 7) He comments upon how, in the aftermath of World War I, the Bureau of Investigation "as the FBI was then known, became extremely active and expanded at an unprecedented rate." (p. 8) In describing his duties as a special agent, Spolansky declares that he "concentrated almost exclusively around Communists and their organized webs." (p. 9) When speaking of the Communist spy system, Spolansky states that it seeks to penetrate into every phase of activity and writes, "for the Red spy, no hurdle is too high, no sanctum too immune. Not even the FBI itself." (p. 142)

He speaks very highly of 'Counterattack' making the following statement:

"Four enterprising young FBI Special Agents, brought face to face with the plottings of American Communists during their official tour of duty, decided to do something about it in their own way. They began an organization issuing a fighting weekly news letter titled, Counterattack. Asserting their credo as being 'Anti Nothing Except Communism: Pro Nothing but Americanism,' they are taking pains to enlighten Americans instead of bewildering them with frantic yells." (p. 12)

He also speaks approvingly of the Director's description of Communism and quotes the Director in some length on Page 13.

Spolansky names ~~as~~ Norman Tallentire, a person of English origin, as being one of the most capable and industrious ~~Communists which the movement has produced in the United States.~~ He quotes ~~William F. Dunn~~ as having described Tallentire as being "the main pillar of the Communist movement in the United States." He continues on to quote Dunn as follows: "Norman Tallentire was responsible for the recognition of the United States by the Soviet Union..." (p. 40) Spolansky concludes on this subject: "Norman Tallentire is still living within the comfortable confines of the United States, the government's deportation hand never having so much as brushed against his shoulder." (p. 40)

Another Communist mentioned by Spolansky in this book as being important to the movement is Joseph Kowalski, "master of intrigue and terror." (p. 41) He tells how Kowalski created the ~~American-Slav Congress~~ and later, in 1949, sneaked aboard a Polish ship and went back to Poland where he was given a great welcome and made "Political Commissar of Lodz," which he says is the second largest city in Poland. (p. 58)

Spolansky contends that Kowalski's voice is still heard in the United States through articles written for Polish Communist publications in this country. Spolansky mentions the possibility that Kowalski may one day return to the United States as a delegate to the United Nations. (p. 58) Spolansky also briefly comments upon Bronislaw Konstantine Gebert describing him as being, "a Pole and a Communist missionary." (p. 59) He says that when Gebert returned to Poland in the Fall of 1947, he was soon made Secretary of the Central Committee of Polish Trade Unions. Spolansky contends that it is Gebert who "coordinates the Communist government of Poland with the Communist Party of the United States and the American Slav Congress." (p. 67) For his good work he has, according to Spolansky, been decorated publicly by the Polish government. Further, in 1948, Gebert was designated as an alternate delegate to the Paris session of the United Nations General Assembly. On February 1, 1949, continues Spolansky, Gebert was elected in Warsaw to the position of Deputy Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions. It is Spolansky's opinion that even "today, those American labor unions which still carry the Communist taint take their orders from Gebert's W.F.T.U." (p. 68) Spolansky tells how, in February, 1950, Gebert returned to the United States traveling under a diplomatic passport for the purpose of attending the sessions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Spolansky laments the fact that much of Gebert's Communist training and experience gained in the United States should now be used against the United States by Gebert under the protection of diplomatic immunity. The author devotes an entire chapter to the nature and application of the Communist Party line. As he says nothing new on this subject, it will not be treated in this memorandum. The same is true of his chapter on Earl Browder with one exception.

Spolansky makes the interesting observation that Browder "is seeking to stage a comeback with the powerful Communist opposition now fighting to dethrone Moscow by setting up a new Communist International." Spolansky says "Browder is now secretly negotiating with Marshal Tito, archenemy of Stalin, to help form this new International. If Tito will accept him as a full-fledged partner in the conspiracy to supplant Stalin, Browder will gladly give his services to double-cross the men in the Kremlin." (p. 99)

The author's chapter on the Comintern and Cominform are of some passing interest, however, he adds nothing which is especially new on the subject. He states that the relatively recently formed Cominform is made up of five main sections.

The first section is devoted to propaganda, the second to the field of economics, the third to political activities and Communist intrigue, the fourth to information, and the fifth to military affairs. The author indicates that section five, which is devoted to military affairs, is by far the most important one of all. He claims that section five is broken down into six sub-divisions which are:

- "1. Recruiting for the International Brigade, a supermilitary structure owing allegiance to the Cominform.
2. Military information, espionage, and counter-espionage.
3. Transport.
4. Arms and ammunition for "guerrilla" bands.
5. Liaison communications and technical services.
6. Operations." (p. 107)

The author's chapters on Communism in colleges, among the women and the formation of Communist clubs, added nothing new to the subject.

Spolansky devotes two chapters, twelve and thirteen, to Communist spying in the United States. In these chapters, he discusses various individuals whom he claims have been engaged in espionage activity in behalf of the Communist movement. In most instances, he refers to public sources.

Chapter fourteen is devoted to describing various rackets which the Communists use in raising funds in this country. He refers to counterfeiting schemes advanced some years ago from one Nick Dozenberg. He also refers to one "Dr. David H. Dubrowsky" as being "one of the foremost organizers of Communist rackets in America." (p. 169) The author tells how when he was "an FBI agent," he was instructed to keep Dubrowsky under surveillance. In the same chapter, he says: "it was relatively simple for the FBI to convince the Immigration Service that Martens and Nuorteva were wholly undesirable aliens. In 1921, deportation warrants were handed to them and they were expelled." (p. 171) The latter two had also been engaged in Communist activities years ago. Spolansky claims that some of the money which the Communists have raised in the United

States has gone to Russia and he concludes "the fact is that the Communist Party and the Soviet government have actually raised more money in the United States than in any other country outside Russia." (p. 180)

In discussing the third party movement, Spolansky observes that Henry A. Wallace was a gullible person and a victim of Communist intrigue who was used and then dropped. In this chapter, he refers to Maurice ~~X~~ Parmelee and John ~~X~~ Bouvingdon, who managed to get into the government service for a time and were men who were not unsympathetic with the Communist movement and its designs. (p. 191)

In discussing race riots, the author infers that the Communists have had an active hand in instigating such riots in the United States. He discusses in some details the race riots in Detroit and refers to the use which the Communist Party is making of Paul Robeson.

In his last chapter, the author discusses the prosecution of the eleven members of the National Board of the Communist Party in the United States and points out that these are the eleven conspirators who failed. However, in his opinion, Russia is not especially concerned over the failure because "American Communist leaders never really lead anyhow: they merely carry out the orders prepared by the Kremlin." (p. 221) Therefore, it will not be too difficult to get other people to carry out these same orders. The author points to the possibility that the prosecuted eleven Communist leaders may be deliberately maneuvered into the position of martyrs as a result of which the Communist movement could be able to conduct numerous fund-raising campaigns which could replenish the Party Treasury in this country to a considerable degree. The author ends the book with this thought: Although the first eleven Communist leaders' project failed "will the next eleven fail too?" (p. 222)

ACTION:

1. This memorandum is for your information.
2. It is recommended that this book be referred to the Espionage Section in order that they may review Chapters twelve and thirteen on Communist spying in the event these chapters may contain something of value.

3. ~~It is recommended that this book be referred to the Bureau indices for the purpose of placing on record all names of persons and organizations appearing in its "index."~~ Following this, the book should be returned to the Bureau Library.

~~Book not to be indexed in Record Section - Sent to Bureau Library and indexed there~~
WES
4-30-51

~~Book to be indexed (index the index)
& filed in Records Section~~
WES
4-30-51

April 9, 1951

The Macmillan Company
25 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I have received a copy of the book
"The Communist Trail in America" by Jacob
Spolansky.

I sincerely appreciate the interest
which prompted your presentation of it to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED - 23

100-177562-49

ROK:mmf

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-9-88 BY SP6BJA/ur

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N.Y.C.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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FBI
APR 9 5 14 PM '51

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 10 9 14 AM '51

DO 66

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 4, 1951

The attached book, The Communist Trail in America, by Jacob Spolansky, was sent to the Director with the compliments of The Macmillan Company and the author.

The Director is mentioned on pages 12, 85, and 123.

Reference is made to the FBI on the front flap of the book and the book is dedicated to former Agent Edward J. Shanahan.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-9-88 BY SP 6 BJA/mc

C.N. 264,587

eff
Macmillan
NMI
4-7-51
ROR

Spolansky
nmh
nh
4-9-51
ROR

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE
Book detached
2 copies may be found in
Bureau Library
and one copy is kept
in Mr. Sullivan's office
23304
for any reference
all other offices

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 23
(Covered only)
INDEXED 15

100-179502-49
MAY 9 1951
18

RETURN TO
INDEXING DESK

(159)

complications
375

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 7, 1951

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: The Communist Trail in America,
by Jacob Spolansky
Macmillan Company Publishers, 1951
Security Matter - C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Alden	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to furnish you with answers to the questions which you raised on a memorandum from Mr. A. H. Belmont to me dated May 2, 1951, which you will find attached hereto.

DETAILS:

[Redacted] has not been interviewed as yet in this matter because of illness on his part. However, May 7 has been set as the date on which he will be interviewed, following which, the results will be promptly furnished to you.

Norman Tallentire, mentioned by Jacob Spolansky, appears to be identical with Norman Henderson Tallentire of 178 Thompson Street, Apartment 5 B, New York City, New York. This person is on the Bureau's Security Index list. (Bureau file 100-56033) Tallentire was born October 10, 1886 in England, and entered the United States May 12, 1916, at Sweetgrass, Montana. Tallentire has lost his prestige in the Party and is no longer given highly important assignments or considered to be an outstanding figure in Party work.

The above-captioned book has been reviewed by the Espionage Section for possible investigative leads in that field. It was found that the author gave an explanation of how the Communist Party unsuccessfully tried to infiltrate the New York Office of the Bureau of Investigation in the early part of 1920 when one "Peterson," a Latvian Communist, as part of a Communist-inspired plan, offered his services to "Captain" Charles Scully, "then in charge of keeping Communist activities under surveillance." In addition, Spolansky mentions the fact that top priority was given to such espionage targets as the composition of the armed forces, the locations of munition depots, blueprints of public utilities and detailed information about hundreds of American cities.

ENCL

WCS:ev
Attachment

C.C. C. E. Hennrich

RECORDED - 53

MAY 26 1951

16

INDEXED - 53

W.E.S.

He describes George Mink, Leon Josephson, Nicholas Sherman and Nicholas Dozenberg as having been engaged in Soviet espionage.

The author continues on to describe some of the activities of Steve Nelson which were obtained by the author from the 1949 hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities. He describes also the Communist Party activity of Nelson, including his participation in the Spanish Civil War. Spolansky also utilizes this public source material in reporting Nelson's connection with Vassili Zublin, former Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, and Joseph Weinberg in "The Scientist X Case."

The author describes the Andrei Schevchenko case in which he reviews the testimony given by Leona and Joseph Franey [redacted] before the Committee on Un-American Activities.

b7D

The Espionage Section is of the opinion that the material in this book is not pertinent to, nor has any current value in the active espionage field of today. The Espionage Section points out that the author draws heavily from public source data and does not disclose any espionage information of which the Bureau has not long been aware.

The index of the above-captioned book, at the present time, is being recorded in the Bureau files.

ACTION:

This memorandum is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: May 2, 1951

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

With regard to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I called Supervisor Jack O'Connell at New York, in the absence of Mr. Whelan. O'Connell is well acquainted with the handling of [REDACTED]

I requested O'Connell to [REDACTED] and to have the agents handling [REDACTED] discuss with him, [REDACTED]

These [REDACTED] were to [REDACTED]

Mr. O'Connell was requested to secure [REDACTED] recollection as to the [REDACTED]

OBSERVATION

From the standpoint of [REDACTED] this has no particular significance, as it occurred [REDACTED] However, we do run the constant danger that [REDACTED]

Relative to the book, "The Communist Trail in America," you will recall that we wrote a review of this book on April 19, 1951. The book was not highly rated by us and Spolansky. is considered unreliable. A tickler of the review is attached for your information.

ENCLOSURE

Attachments
AHB:LL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 53

MAY 26 1951

65
MEMORANDUM
5-7-51 WES

I would like to have [REDACTED]

version

Also what about Fallentire - P2 & what has been done on Recommendations 2 & 3?

Walter Winchell

...In New York

Memos to the Editors

Dear Boss: This is very important to me—but more important to you and your subscribers. . . . It is about a new and exciting book titled: "The Communist Trail in America" (Macmillan, publisher).

The author is a one-time Russian (now an American citizen) who helped put many Reds behind bars. His name is Jacob Spolansky. . . . I hope to plug it more than I did "Undercover" and other books unmasking the Hitlerats, the Klan and similar front-outfits. I hope to help sell a million copies of it with your help, of course. . . . It came out weeks ago, but my desk is the most disorganized in the world and I just found the author's letter under a pile of nonsense. . . . In his note he says: "In preparation of this book, I was particularly anxious to show incidents in which the Communists in the U. S. conducted an organized campaign against newspapermen and commentators. I found that you were the only one against whom they have carried out a systematic attack for a period of years, an attack which was particularly vicious during the Stalin-Hitler non-aggression pact. I describe it in detail on pages 81-83."

You are the only newsman mentioned in the book. Your anti-Communist campaign in your column (and air) has been an inspiration to me during my law-enforcement career. . . .

From pages 81-83 of "The Communist Trail in America": "In his Sunday night broadcasts, WW told of the secret Communist gatherings at which strike strategy was laid out. Because he had excellent sources of information, he was able to startle the Communists by quoting nearly verbatim, just what was transpiring at these secret sessions. Winchell described the minute doings of the conspirators and even reported the way in which they boasted of their success in particular plants then gripped by strikes."

"Writers and commentators who exposed them were given the slander treatment. Literary gentry, friendly to the Communist cause (WW Note: A famed woman poet and wit was the leader in the N. Y. attack) would be enlisted in the all-out effort to blacken and defame him. To squelch Walter Winchell, however, colossal preparations were needed. . . . Winchell was a formidable enemy. Not only had he mercilessly pummeled them through the years, but he was rubbing salt into their wounds by reporting every word and gesture at their clandestine sessions. The time had come for vengeance."

Readers: Please show your gratitude to the author, Jacob Spolansky, who served our Nation so bravely and bravely as an Undercover Agent all these years. Buy his book, "The Communist Trail in America," and know the danger—and how much he has helped the FBI and other U. S. Government, law-enforcement agencies. Meaning You!

Love Letter: From a pal of U. S. Senator Wiley of the Kefauver Committee: "You can feel proud indeed that your efforts contributed to the extension of life of the Crime Committee—and as a potent, not a powder-puff instrument. When you went on the air two Sunday nights ago and called the attention of The Daily Mirror (and of the Nation) to Senator Wiley's lone fight, I think your message turned out to be the real 'shot-in-the-arm' for its extension. With helpful proddings like that, there are few things that the Congress cannot accomplish for the American public. It looked like curtains when the MacArthur controversy virtually blew the Crime Committee back to page 32. That played into the hands of those who wanted to 'chloroform it.'"

Merwin Hart, Joe Kamp and their ilk (ugh) have told suckers that the World Federalist Movement is a Communist conspiracy, etc. Mebbe it is; we dunno yet. But His Holiness, the Pope (from Rome) flattened them all on their flabby faces—by his expression of friendship and sympathy toward that movement!

From the ABC news desk: "Brandt Reed, director of N. Y.

Winchell off the air. Nobody needs to be reminded how important that job is. . . . This was the plan: hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of letters were to deluge the radio network and Winchell's sponsor, all protesting his attacks upon 'an innocent political party.' Organizations, thousands of them, some real but most of them fictitious, were to join to fight WW's 'persecution.'

"Above all," Toohey warned, "the name of the Communist Party must be kept out."

"The protests should seem spontaneous and real."

"The scheme," continues secret agent-author Spolansky, "elaborately drawn up, was doomed to failure because Winchell exposed it before it got under way. His information about the Communists was ACCURATE to the last detail. . . . powerful ammunition."

Evangelism Fellowship (with 200 boys and girls clubs, membership of 500,000 in Greater N. Y. area) asks you to please refrain from using such expressions as 'Go to hell' on the air—as children do listen to you and this is a bad example for them. Also received six calls so far from average listeners strenuously complaining."

I was reporting a fact—an exclusive story. That U. S. Ambassador Griffis (Spain) had urged Eisenhower to visit Madrid ("to help bolster Franco's prestige") and Ike allegedly told Griffis to go to heck.

That's news, isn't it? I also said the ABC asked me not to use hell on the air as it was Sunday night, etc. I quoted ABC and added: "Why can't I tell the people, Ike told Griffis to go to hell?" I heard Senator Tobey say 'they are guilty as hell' the very same Sunday afternoon during a forum."

I was reporting news. Sen. Tobey, my favorite Bible-quoter, was not. He was using profanity, if you want to get fussy about it.

0-19

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Belmont

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

EX-79

INDEXED - 8

NOT RECORDED

42 OCT 2 1941

Times-Herald

Wash. Post 15 B.

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N. Y. Mirror

Date: 5-1-51

**Along the Red Road
 Through 48 States**

THE COMMUNIST TRAIL
 IN AMERICA

By Jacob Spolansky. (Macmillan; \$3.50.)

The author, born in Russia under the last Czar, came to this country as a young man. For a time he published a Russian-language newspaper in Chicago. During the First World War he joined the Army intelligence. Later he became an agent for the FBI specializing in Communist activities. For 30 years he has devoted himself, through police organizations and congressional committees to fighting communism.

While Mr. Spolansky worked for two House committees on un-American activities—the Fish and Dies groups—better known for their zeal than for their judicial qualities, he has not been reckless in this book in printing the names of persons merely suspected of aiding or comforting the Reds. He has confined himself to describing the activities of Moscow's leaders in this country, most of them exposed in courts.

Reiterated propaganda has placed certain cliches in the vocabulary of liberals. Among these is the assertion that the so-called Palmer raids of 1919 and '20 were brazen assaults on civil rights. Some of them may have been, but Mr. Spolansky shows that some were made on known Communist gatherings in secret places, some times in wooded spots, to plot the overthrow of this Government by force. The book is worth reading.

—CARTER BROOKE JONES.

0-19
 Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

So. Am. ...

Sullivan
W.H. 19.

100-177502-11
 83 SEP 15 1951

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star C-3

N.Y. Mirror _____

N. Y. Compass _____

Date: _____

file
3-4

4.371

55 SEP 21 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: May 22, 1951

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*SUBJECT: *6* THE COMMUNIST TRAIL IN AMERICA
by Jacob Spolansky, Macmillian
Company, Publishers, 1951.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

PURPOSE

To furnish the version of Confidential Informant [redacted] which contradicts [redacted] and to report the results of the review of the captioned book, chapter by chapter, and to reflect the previous possession by the Bureau of the information concerning subversive activities set forth in the book.

b2
b7DBACKGROUND

[redacted] Incident

You will recall that [redacted]

DeLoach
Belmont
Parsons
Malone
W.C. Sullivan
Nease
Gandy

b7D

RECORDED - 53
INDEXED - 53

MAY 26 1951

16

PFD:nlm

JUL 23 1951

DETAILS

You will recall that Spolansky was employed as an investigator for the Hamilton Fish Committee on Un-American Activities in 1930, and later by the HCUA from 1938 to 1944. It is noted that the substance of the information concerning subversive persons and activities mentioned in this book have previously been set forth in HCUA reports.

The introduction to the book sets forth Spolansky's personal background, including his birth near Kiev, Russia, his migration to the United States and his various employments in this country.

The seventeen chapters of the book are listed hereafter by title and information in each chapter is briefly set forth. Indication as to whether or not this information has previously been available to the Bureau is noted.

Chapter I. Underground or "Aboveboard." This chapter discusses in general the "underground" (illegal) and aboveground (legal) operations of the Communist Party. The founding in 1919 of the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party of America, and in 1920 of the United Communist Party; and the Palmer raids are covered. You will recall the Bureau conducted extensive investigations in this period. Spolansky's information is very evidently derived from his participation in these investigations.

Chapter II. Another Rendezvous in the Woods. The "rendezvous in the woods" referred to is, of course, the Secret Convention of the Underground Communist Party of America held at Bridgman, Michigan, August 22, 1922. Spolansky's complimentary comments concerning the undercover activities of former Special Employee Francis Anthony Morrow, who attended the Bridgman Convention, were called to your attention in my memorandum of April 19, 1951. You will recall the extensive investigation in this matter and the subsequent arrest and prosecution of the leaders of the convention and violation of the Criminal Syndicalist Law of the state of Michigan.

Chapter III. The Red Svengali and the Black Trilby. The background and certain activities of Norman Tallentire and William Nowell are incorporated in this chapter. Current data concerning Tallentire is set forth in my memorandum to you dated May 7, 1951, in the captioned matter which is attached. You will recall that Nowell has testified in behalf of Immigration and Naturalization Service and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Chapter IV. The "Little Stalin" of Michigan. Joseph Kowalski is the subject of this chapter. You will recall that Kowalski was the subject of investigation by this bureau until he departed from the United States in 1949. Our files reflect as Spolansky states, that Kowalski was active in Polish and labor circles in this country. He is the subject of file 100-8079, which was closed upon his departure for Poland, September 9, 1949.

Chapter V. From Mining to Undermining. The organizational activities of Bronislaw Konstantine Gebert and Leo Krzycki, first President of the American Slav Congress, in Slav-front organizations, particularly the American Slav Congress are discussed in this chapter. You will recall that when Gebert returned to the United States in February, 1950 (after departing for Poland on the vessel "Batory" on August 16, 1947), a strong protest was made by the Bureau to the Attorney General that an individual with the subversive background of Gebert should not be readmitted to the United States even in a semiofficial position accredited to the United Nations. Gebert was a delegate of the Soviet-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions to the UN. With reference to Krzycki, he, too, has been the subject of investigation by the Bureau. He is a key figure in the Milwaukee Division.

Chapter VI. Walking the Party Line. This chapter develops the extreme changes in the Party line involved particularly in the Stalin-Hitler Pact, August 23, 1939, and the break between Hitler and Stalin, June 22, 1941. The change to open warfare on "Imperialistic" governments of April, 1945, and "peace petitions," and "peace plans" of 1950 are also mentioned. The Bureau is cognizant of all this information.

Chapter VII. From Kansas to the Kremlin. Earl Browder, his background and career in the Communist Party constitutes the subject matter of this chapter. Of course, this information is all contained in the Bureau files.

Chapter VIII. Comintern and Cominform. This chapter relates to the Communist International, the Communist Information Bureau and foreign Communist representatives in the United States including such individuals as Josef Pogany, Louis Gibarti and Gerhardt Eisler. This information is known to the Bureau.

Chapter IX. The Communist Goes to College. While this title suggests that the subject to be treated is the Communist infiltration into institutions of higher learning, or the Party schools, the actual subject is Communist youth organizations. The author writes concerning the Young Workers League, the Young Communist League,

the American Youth Congress, World Federation of Democratic Youth, and American Youth for Democracy. While this chapter discusses many Communist youth organizations, it contains no reference to the Labor Youth League, now operating in the United States.

Chapter X. Inside a Communist Club. This chapter deals with the organizational unit of the Communist Party, the club. Very general statements are made concerning meeting places, recruitment, contributions, and organizational breakdowns of the club. No information not previously in the possession of the Bureau is set forth.

Chapter XI. Female of the Red Species. Spolansky, dealing with women in the Communist movement, states that women are one of the specialties in the Red brew where wealth, social position, ancestry, fame and force are blended. He mentions particularly Fernanda Reed, her daughters Nancy and Mary Reed, Mother Bloor, Muriel Draper and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. It is noted that the activities of all these individuals are well known to the Bureau. Inasmuch as Fernanda Reed and Ella Reeves Bloor are over eighty, their current activities are necessarily restricted. Mary Reed is a permanent resident of Russia and her sister, Nancy, is on the Security Index. Muriel Draper and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn are both key figures of the New York Office and the subjects of continuing investigations.

Chapter XII, XIII. The Fine Red Art of Spying. More Recent Spies. You will recall that my memorandum in this matter dated May 7, 1951, reflects that the Espionage Section is of the opinion that the material in this book is not pertinent to, nor has any current value in the active espionage field of today. That Section points out that the author draws heavily from public source data and does not disclose any espionage information of which the Bureau has not long been aware.

Chapter XIV. Red Rackets in America. The scheme to pass American currency counterfeited by the Soviets in which Nicholas Dozenberg, Dr. Valentine Gregory Burtan and Enrique Von Buelow participated is discussed by Spolansky under this subheading. It is noted that Dozenberg has been investigated, as well as interviewed on many occasions by the Bureau. His testimony has also been reported by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Michael Borodin and Dr. D. H. Dubrowsky, subjects of investigations by the Bureau are also mentioned in this chapter. It is noted that Dr. Dubrowsky has been interviewed by Agents of the Bureau. This information is included in the Bureau files.

Chapter XV. The Third-Party Device: From LaFollette to Wallace. This chapter refers to the attempted domination by the Communist Party of the Third-Party movement led by the late Senator LaFollette in the 1924 national election. In contrast it shows how Wallace was effectively controlled by the Communist Party in the late 1940's. This information has previously been recorded in the Bureau files.

Chapter XVI. Race Riots, Communist Manufactured. This treats of the race riots particularly in Detroit in June of 1943 and the Peekskill Riot in 1949. No new information is contributed by this chapter.

Chapter XVII. The Eleven Who Failed. The final chapter includes a short biographical sketch on the eleven Communists tried under the Smith Act in 1950. Spolansky's information concerning these individuals is on record in the Bureau files.

ACTION

This memorandum is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/25/51

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT:

There is attached hereto the announcement sent out by the MacMillan Company, publishers, with respect to the publication of the book entitled, "The Communist Trial in America," as written by JACOB SPOLANSKY. This was furnished by Mr. JOHN H. DEVLIN, former Special Agent, and is being forwarded to the Bureau for its information. It is his impression that his name and street address undoubtedly were obtained from the membership directory of the "Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc."

EAS:LEY
Enclosure

RECORDED - 7

G.I.R. -10

JUN 2 1951

37

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

50 JUN 16 1951

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

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Publishers

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On April 8, 1941

important members of the Communist hierarchy held a secret meeting in an obscure Chicago meeting room. Their purpose: to squelch Walter Winchell, get him off the air at any cost.

A government undercover operator managed to sneak into the meeting...

When you read *THE COMMUNIST TRAIL IN AMERICA*, you'll learn why they desperately wanted to erase Winchell, and why they failed.

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In 1919, Jacob Spolansky, author of this book, became a special agent of the F.B.I. Since then, he has never wavered in his objective of uncovering subversive activities. *THE COMMUNIST TRAIL IN AMERICA* is a result of these thirty-odd years as Special Agent. In it he tells you about every type and phase of Communist penetration in the United States...

How did the Communists get Henry Wallace on their hook and maneuver him into the role of standard bearer for the party they controlled?

How do they set their nets for American youth?

How does Moscow see that American Communists walk the party line?

Mr. Spolansky tells how, at one time or another, he trailed, met, or arrested most of the major figures on the American Communist scene--Earl Browder, William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, Jr., and Steve Nelson, a prominent figure in the atomic espionage investigations. And there are others, often less well known but more powerful.

This is a blunt presentation of the inside details of a story no intelligent American can afford to ignore. It reads like a hard-hitting detective story, but it really happened. Mr. Spolansky knows, he was there!

Mail the enclosed postpaid card today for your on-approval copy of this book. The price is \$3.50.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

How did the Communists spread their web over the United States?

READ this first-hand account which covers every type and phase of Communist penetration here.

Meet the major figures many of whom were arrested by the author.

Know the facts about such leaders as William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, Gerhard Eisler, Jack Stachel and many others.

Learn how leaders are trained in Moscow.

Spy on secret meetings.

SEE

how strikes are fomented.

how racial prejudice is exploited.

how college students are captured.

how vast sums are collected through rackets.

An amazing report by a man who has been tracking down Communists for 30 years

The **COMMUNIST**

TRAIL

in **AMERICA**

By **JACOB SPOLANSKY**

HERE you get facts — inside facts that every loyal American should know. From the organization of the Communist Party in the United States in 1919, through the trial and conviction of eleven leaders in 1950, you learn how the Communists have worked ceaselessly to forward the world conspiracy of their masters in Moscow.



100-179502-3

Every American should know the tactics which the Communists use in attempting to overthrow our Government. This book reveals them in detail.

HERE, Jacob Spolansky presents his findings in his thirty years of combatting Communists and Communism. His story has all the fascination of a hard-hitting detective thriller as he tells how he tracked down Reds. The familiar names are here: Earl Browder, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, Jr., Steve Nelson, a prominent figure in the atomic espionage investigation—but there are scores of others and you get inside facts of their whole careers including each of eleven convicted in 1950.

JACOB SPOLANSKY

A native of the Ukraine, Mr. Spolansky came to the United States before World War I, lived first in Seattle and then in Chicago when he founded that city's first Russian language newspaper. In 1918, he was appointed a confidential agent of the Intelligence Branch of the general staff of the U. S. Army, handling military and civilian investigations. In 1919, he became a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation, now known as the F. B. I., and his duties were concentrated almost exclusively around the Communists and their organized webs. Later, he served in various investigating capacities in Chicago and Detroit, where he became Acting Chief of Detectives. He has performed special services for the Congressional Committees on Un-American Activities, and in recent years has been engaged as consultant on community activities to combat totalitarian and subversive influences.

AMONG the foreign agents unmasked is Joseph Kowalski, the "Little Stalin" of Michigan, arrested by the author in 1920, deported, back under an assumed name, caught and imprisoned, but soon free. You see how he brought about chaos in the automobile industry, and continued his operations until 1949, when he sneaked aboard the Polish ship *Batory*, returned to his native Poland and an important government position. Here, too, is the story of "Bill" Gebert, who after twenty-eight years of activity among the Slavic groups, escaped on the *Batory* in 1947, to be honored in Communist Poland. Gerhard Eisler's story is here too.

YOU learn how the Communists were behind the "hunger marches" of the depression, the sit-down strikes, race riots such as those in Detroit in 1943, and Peekskill, New York, in 1949. You see how the Party is run by an élite few trained in Moscow, what following the Party Line means, and what happens to those who learn of the shifts too late. You attend a Communist Club meeting, see how well-to-do women are inveigled into the ranks, and meet some of the prominent women Communists. You learn how various "Fronts" and demonstrations are organized; how funds are raised; how youth groups are managed; how, foiled by LaFollette in 1924, they succeeded with Henry Wallace in putting over their Third Party device. *You'll know every phase of Communist activity after reading this book.*

•
*Arm yourself
with the facts
about the Red
menace—*

READ

The COMMUNIST TRAIL in AMERICA

222 pages and Index. Tan cloth binding. Price \$3.50

Order from your bookstore or the nearest office of

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

60 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
ATLANTA CHICAGO DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: "THE COMMUNIST TRAIL IN AMERICA"
JACOB SPOLANSKY - Author

DATE: June 20, 1951

The May 24, 1951 issue of "The Hamtramck Citizen", a local paper of Hamtramck, Michigan, carried an article on Page 6, Column 4 - 5, which stated that JACOB SPOLANSKY is the author of the book, "The Communist Trail in America".

The article further stated that the author of this book is a former confidential agent of the Army Intelligence Branch and former special agent of the FBI.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau.

NO:SGG
100-0

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
EMPLOYED BY
(F.M.L. CARD)

*Book previously
reviewed
by WLS*

*West
Terre Haute*

RECORDED - 91
EX - 37
INDEXED - 91

157-17-53
JUN 22 1951
23

WBS
EXPS. FILES

10 AUG 22 1951

August 13, 1951

RECORDED - 41 100-179502-54

Mr. M'Kean Maffitt
119 Bryan Avenue
Wilmington, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Maffitt:

Your letter dated August 6, 1951, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, I thought you might like to know that the FBI is solely an investigative, fact-finding agency and it is not within my province to comment on the book and author mentioned in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no identifiable information re correspondent. In April, 1951, the book "The Communist Trail in America" by Jacob Spolansky was received by the Bureau and reviewed. (100-179502) The Espionage Section is of the opinion that the material in this book is not pertinent to, nor has any current value in the active espionage field of today, and the author draws heavily from public source data. Mr. Spolansky is a former SA of the Bureau of Investigation, born in Russia and entered the United States in 1909. His activities have been of such a nature that he is looked upon unfavorably at this time by the Bureau. In 1943, the Special Agent in Charge at Detroit, stated that he was one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informants. (67-1989-12)

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Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

AUG 11 1951

52 OCT 1 1951

RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 9 39 PM '51

M'KEAN MAFFITT
119 BRYAN AVE.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 6th: 1951.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am reading a recent book by ⁰Jacob Spolansky, "The Communist Trail in America" It was published by The Macmillan Co.

The jacket blurb says that Spolansky is a special investigator, confidential agent etc. That he served as investigator for the Hamilton Fish Committee on Unamerican activities, later for the Dies Committee.

In the introduction Spolansky says that he was called into the Army Intelligence Branch. That he was appointed on July 19th: 1919 to the Bureau of Investigation- now called F.B.I.

This book is so amazing that I desire to know something more about the author. Is he honest, is his integrity unimpeachable? Can I depend upon the authenticity of his statements?

I may desire to use this information in addressing the public and do not want my hand called.

Thanking you for your time and attention, I am,

Sincerely,

M'Kean Maffitt

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

EX. - 100

AUG 8, 1951

PERS. FILES

EXPEDITE PROCESSING
AUG 9 1951
CPC

mm
ack 8-13-51
VKA

August 8, 1951

Mr. Walter Winchell
New York Mirror
235 East 45th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Walter:

I have received the copy of "The
Communist Trail in America," by Jacob Spolansky,
which you forwarded to me.

I did want to write this personal note
to thank you for your thoughtfulness, and I
sincerely appreciate your inscription.

Sincerely yours, (s) J. Edgar Hoover

Mailed by the Director

NOTE: In April 1951, the book "The Communist Trail in
America" by Jacob Spolansky was received by the Bureau and
reviewed. (100-179502) The Espionage Section is of the
opinion that the material in this book is not pertinent to,
nor has any current value in the active espionage field of
today, and the author draws heavily from public source data.
Mr. Spolansky is a former SA of the Bureau of Investigation
born in Russia and entered the United States in 1909. His
activities have been of such a nature that he is looked upon
unfavorably at this time by the Bureau. In 1943, The Special
Agent in Charge at Detroit, stated that he was one of the most
artful, undependable, untrustworthy, double-crossing, conniving
professional informants. (67-1989-12)

RECORDED - 24

AUG 30 1951

ROK:mmh:mnf

EX-67

Good wishes

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Sept. 10, 1951.

Re: Jake Spolanski,
New York, N.Y.

JACOB SPOLANSKY

b2
b7D

For a short period of time we had a very closed arrangement with Spolanski. [] had known him for years. Spolanski's record, am sure is well known, he being and having been a professional investigator for years.

It was felt that he might be of some service so after receiving an OK on him, authorized [] to make a WJ arrangement with him which was done effective Oct. 16, 1941. I felt it best to avoid contact with him and never did meet the man personally, [] handling all details.

We didnt think much of the arrangement and discontinued him effective Dec. 31, 1941. Spolanski at no time had any inkling as to what the whole thing was about and where his information went, etc.

RECORDED

100-179502-56

SEP 21 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 22,
1954

FROM : *Mr. L. V. Boardman*

SUBJECT: JAKE SPOLANSKI
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/13/97 BY SP31

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Bureau Informant [] has furnished a report from one of his [] dated September 12, 1954, Detroit, Michigan, in which [] states that Jake Spolanski was in Detroit September 9, 1954, and claims to be working for the McCarthy Committee. Spolanski, according to [] is evidently working on a move which is booming Senator McCarthy for President and committees are being started all over the country. Spolanski claims nearly 2,000 people have already contributed in New York City and hundreds more have been turned down as they want to keep it limited. According to Spolanski, the names of possible contributors will be sent to a representative in various cities and they will do the contacting for contributions.

Spolanski, you will recall, was employed as a Special Agent in the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, from July 19, 1919, until March 7, 1924, and he devoted the majority of his time to the investigation of Communism and other radical activities in the Chicago area. Since then he has established a record as a professional informant and investigator with a very "elastic" code of ethics. For instance, SAC Bugas, at Detroit, in 1943 stated in his opinion Spolanski was "one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informants I know."

With regard to his relation with the Bureau, at times he has given information to some of our offices but on one occasion he made the statement, "I am going to get those God damned guys at the FBI in Detroit."

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

RECORDED-6

Bufile 100-179502

JDD:de:pjm

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

August 7, 1951

The attached book, The Communist Trail in America, by Jacob Spolansky, is autographed to the Director as follows:

"To J. E. Hoover
Good wishes
Walter Winchell"

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Alden _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Attachment

eff

Please ack & return
one 9/8/51
ack [signature]

mailed
9/8/51

TO: MR. D.M. LADD
 FROM: MR. A.H. BELMONT
 SUBJECT: BUREAU INFORMANT [REDACTED]

June 12, 1953

b2
b7D

Reference is made to the attached report dated May 22, 1953, from [REDACTED] and the cover letter from [REDACTED] dated May 26, 1953, concerning the fact that [REDACTED] received a call from Jake Spolanski, in the course of which telephone conversation Spolanski offered [REDACTED] a [REDACTED] being undertaken by Spolanski. According to [REDACTED] Jake Spolanski, together with some former FBI Agents, is forming an organization to make loyalty checks for industrial and commercial companies across the country and will work in conjunction with a man by the name of Bourslock in Washington, DC (undoubtedly, this refers to Karl Baarslag). The present status of Baarslag was discussed with Inspector Lee Pennington, who advised that Baarslag for the past few months has not been connected with the American Legion and may be involved in some new organization.

b2
b7D

According to Mr. Pennington, Baarslag has been working with Dr. Daniel A. Poling's All-American Conference to Combat Communism. The latter organization, as you know, is a very high-class group, composed of individuals connected with the A.F. of L., the American Legion, etc., and reportedly represents many national organizations in attempting to combat Communism. It will be recalled that on May 22, 1953, the Director received an award from this group called the Distinguished Service Citation. Baarslag has had various connections with news-gathering organizations and has had connections with the American Legion. Mr. Pennington has also advised that Baarslag has had some association with Isaac Don Levine and "Counterattack".

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] has requested our views as to whether [REDACTED] should [REDACTED] Spolanski, pointing out that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] too well [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] could be of assistance [REDACTED] Jake Spolanski, who has been involved in various ventures, the latest of which is the well-known Thad Mason case. On the other hand, [REDACTED] has been [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] and it might be better if [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] for Spolanski.

Another reason for [REDACTED] is that [REDACTED] Spolanski through some means might [REDACTED] with [REDACTED] The latter contingency may be forgotten as [REDACTED] but it is believed it should be considered.

b2
b7D

JDD:DE

100-179502 ✓
 NOT RECORDED
 86 JUN 29 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-73511-5718

JUL 10 1953

ACTION

b2

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It is suggested that this memorandum be routed to Mr. J. P. Mohr for his consideration in communicating with [redacted]. It is believed it may be more advantageous for [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] to [redacted] rather than have [redacted] rather than have [redacted] Jake Spolanski. However, if Spolanski makes a [redacted] to [redacted] which would be more than [redacted] it is believed [redacted] should consider [redacted] Spolanski.

May 26, 1953

b2
b7D

Mr. Clyde A. Tolson
515 The Marlyn,
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Tolson:

Referring to report from [redacted] at Detroit, Mich. dated May 22nd, 1953, already forwarded to you and in which he advised of a phone conversation of that date with Jake Spolanski of New York.

As [redacted] mentions, this new project of Spolanski's may be another of his plans that won't go through or succeed. Spolanski, however, has [redacted] the new project but before [redacted] he is asking whether or not it would be alright [redacted] with Spolanski.

b2
b7D

I might add that [redacted] has [redacted] in his [redacted] of [redacted] and this [redacted] with Spolanski might be [redacted] for him. He, however, realizes that there may be reasons why [redacted] Spolanski and accordingly is asking for advice before [redacted] to him.

When convenient to you, will you please let me have your views on this matter which I will immediately pass on to [redacted]

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-171502
NOT RECORDED
86 JUN 29 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-73511-574

[redacted]
[redacted]
Detroit, Michigan
May 22nd, 1953.

This evening around 7 PM, received a call from Jake Spolanski in New York regarding a new set-up he is supposed to be making in N.Y. This may be another of Jake's big plans that do not go through, but he seemed a little more enthused about it than usual. He informed me that a couple of FBI men and himself, were forming an organization, to make Loyalty checks for Industrial, and Commercial companies, across the Country. (He did not noticeably use the phrase Former FBI Agents, but undoubtedly he meant it, tho' I did not put up the question.)

They were to work in conjunction with a man by the name of Bourslock (Phonetic), in Washington DC, and through some connections, they had made in the Capitol. Evidently they expect to have it stretch across the Country in some way, and the suggestion that it may be through some strong Jewish interests. Also the intimation that he had been connected with the Taft campaign, that had also lent some prestige to his work. There is evidently a meeting to be hold on June 3rd., in New York, by all the interested Parties, and after that he wants to come to Detroit and evidently set up a district office here.

[redacted]

He said that he had been very busy for the last few month, and had done a lot of work for a big Electric Co. in New York. He also said that he had been asked about the activities of [redacted] and wanted to know if I could give him any particulars on his associates etc., which I did briefly on the phone. He also said that he had some work to do in the [redacted] Area, and wanted to know if [redacted] some of the [redacted] were still operating in that City, as he knew under the name of [redacted] and he figured that I could probably talk to them if necessary. I said, yes that a [redacted] were still carrying on some business there, and could probably contact them if necessary. He also wanted to know if I had still [redacted] I could get information through, and I told him Yes if necessary. He was referring to [redacted] who had been a [redacted] of us both.

He terminated the conversation, by saying that he would be here after the June third meeting, and would see me then.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE
100-171502

The Director

May 7, 1953

D. M. Ladd

ARNOLD JOHNSON;
THAD L. MASON, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

117 Spolansky New York advised on May 5, 1953, that Jacob Spolansky stated on May 4, 1953, that the possibility exists that Mason will contact him on May 6, 1953. Spolansky stated that since his reputation may be jeopardized he desired that a Bureau agent be present during future conversations he had with Mason. New York informed that an agent will NOT be present as requested by Spolansky.

You remarked, "Right - We are not going to show Spolansky any special attention. He certain we check carefully to make certain Mason's perjury was not compounded by Spolansky as the latter would be capable. H."

A review of Spolansky's signed statement fails to reflect any major discrepancies. Spolansky's statement concerning his recent conversations with Mason appears to conform with portions of Mason's conversations that were overheard by Bureau agents on a physical surveillance. A comparison of Spolansky's signed statement with the statements of Lende and Mason has not revealed any pertinent discrepancies.

A teletype has been directed to the field to carefully review and compare the remarks of Spolansky, Lende, and Mason, and to thoroughly investigate and resolve any discrepancies with a view toward the possibility of Spolansky's involvement in Mason's false testimony.

Notes which Mason previously gave to Spolansky concerning his activities have been obtained and are being reviewed by the New York Office.

ACTION: This matter will be closely followed and this particular phase of the investigation will be carefully checked in order that any discrepancies that arise will be resolved.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

65-61753

JEL:awy

6 MAY 27 1953

100-179502 - ✓
NOT RECORDED

105 MAY 18 1953

INITIALS IN ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-61753-21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 5 1953

TELETYPE

9
WASH AND WASH FLD 5 AND NEWARK 2 FROM NEW YORK 5 4-40 P
DIRECTOR AND SACS NEWARK AND WASH FLD URGENT
ARNOLD JOHNSON, THAD L. MASON, WAS. ESP DASH R. JACOB SPOLANSKY
ADVISED EVENING OF MAY FOUR FIFTYTHREE THAT POSSIBILITY EXISTS
MASON WILL CONTACT HIM WEDNESDAY MAY SIX FIFTYTHREE AS PROMISED.
SPOLANSKY ADVISED THAT SINCE HIS REPUTATION MAY BE JEOPARDIZED HE
DESIRED TO HAVE WITNESS PRESENT IN ANY FUTURE CONVERSATION WITH MASON.
HE DESIRED AN AGENT PRESENT DURING FUTURE INTERVIEWS WITH MASON AND
IF AGENT COULD NOT BE PRESENT HE WOULD TAKE OTHER STEPS TO HAVE SELF
PROTECTED. UACB FORE-NOON MAY SIX FIFTYTHREE NY DOES NOT INTEND HAVING
AGENT PRESENT SHOULD SPOLANSKY-S CONTACT WITH MASON MATERIALIZE.

BOARDMAN

WA HOLD NK ACK

CORR. LINE 7 WORD 11 SIS "STEPS"

WA HOLD NK ACK

NK NY ONLY HAVE THIS AS NO 1

Right - We are not going to
show Spolansky any special
attention. Be certain the check
is fully to make certain
Mason's perjury was not compounded
by Spolansky and the entire whole
be covered up.

100-177502
NOT RECORDED
105 MAY 18 1953
TWO COPIES WFO

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

The Director

May 1, 1953

D. H. Ladd

THAD L. MASON, was
ESPIONAGE - R

JACOB SPOLANSKY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

SYNOPSIS:

Thad L. Mason testified on April 28, 1953, at a public hearing of the Jenner Committee that he made General Motors Corporation blueprints available to be reproduced for transmittal to the Soviets. Mason was interviewed by Bureau Agents concerning his testimony on April 30, 1953, at which time he said he had agreed to write a series of articles followed by a book detailing his activities. He said his partner in this undertaking is Jacob Spolansky. Bufiles reflect Spolansky was in the employ of the Bureau of Investigation from July 19, 1919, to March 7, 1924. Following his resignation, Spolansky was employed by the "Chicago Daily News," in which paper appeared a series of articles believed to have been written by Spolansky based on his official duties with the Bureau of Investigation. In 1951 Spolansky was the author of a book "The Communist Trail in America." This book was reviewed at the Bureau and it was determined the book is not pertinent nor has any current value in the active espionage field and that the author drew heavily from public source material. Former SAC Bugas described Spolansky as the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informant he knew.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.

COPIES DESTROYED

5 OCT 30 1974

65-NEW

cc - 67-1989

EAB:brg

MAY 29 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

100-17952-1
NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 14 1953

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 67-1989-11

DETAILS:

Thad L. Mason testified at a public hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security (Jenner Committee) on April 28, 1953, that while employed at a General Motors Corporation plant, Clinton Road, Cleveland, on Communist Party instructions he furnished blueprints of diesel engine parts used in landing crafts to a counterman in the company cafeteria who in turn gave the blueprints to an unidentified dishwasher who photographed the material in a basement storage room. Mason was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 30, 1953, concerning his testimony. During the course of this interview, Mason mentioned he has agreed to write a series of articles concerning his activities for a news syndicate to be followed by a book. Mason said his partner and "agent" in this undertaking is Jacob Spolansky, whom he described as a former Department of Justice employee who is urging him to start writing his series of articles.

Concerning Jacob Spolansky, Bufiles reflect the following information.

Background and Association with the Bureau:

Spolansky stated on his application for employment to the position of Special Agent of the Department of Justice dated February 20, 1919, at Chicago, Illinois, that he was 29 years old at that time. On a subsequent application, Spolansky said he was born at Kieff, Russia. His personnel file reflects he came to the United States in 1909 and became a naturalized citizen in 1915. Spolansky entered into the employ of the Bureau of Investigation on July 19, 1919, and resigned as of March 7, 1924, as a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation. The majority of his assignments were in the Chicago area and concerned the investigation of subversive activities.

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Harbo _____
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Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Newspaper and Literary Work:

While still on annual leave prior to his separation from the Bureau of Investigation, Spolansky was engaged in writing a series of articles for the "Chicago Daily News." During this period an article appeared in the "Chicago Daily News" dealing with jewel smuggling operations and although the source of this article could not be proven, Spolansky had complete knowledge of the details of the case in question inasmuch as he had investigated various phases in an official capacity.

On October 10, 1924, the Chicago Office advised of the commencement of a series of articles in the "Chicago Daily News" captioned "Chicago Plot of the Reds Exposed by a United States Secret Service Agent," the author of which was former Agent Spolansky. In the same communication the Chicago Office advised of the disappearance of a number of documents seized in the Bridgman raid (Communist) which were discovered shortly after Spolansky's separation from the service. It was pointed out, however, that no information had been obtained to substantiate the suspicion that Spolansky had removed the documents from the Chicago Office.

In 1951 the book "The Communist Trail in America" written by Jacob Spolansky was published by the MacMillan Company. Upon review of this book at the Bureau it was determined that the book is not pertinent to nor has any current value in the active espionage field. It was further noted the author drew heavily from public source data for his material.

Connection with the Dies Committee:

In October, 1938, Spolansky testified before the Dies Committee stating that he had worked for the Department of Justice for six years and testified generally regarding Communist and other radical activities, mentioning several alleged Communists specifically.

Investigative Activities:

On several occasions in 1942 and 1943, informants reported Spolansky was attempting to obtain information on numerous situations, activities, organizations and individuals in the Detroit area, among which were the National Workers League, the Ku-Klux Klan, the Negro situation in Detroit, Nazi activities and Communist activities. According to the informants, Spolansky was making this information available to the Dies Committee; Captain Lake Mills, Chicago Police Department, Subversive Squad, who is Spolansky's uncle; an investigator for G-2; the American Jewish Committee; and ONI.

Miscellaneous Activities:

In November, 1939, information was received to the effect Spolansky was at that time working as a special investigator with a one-man grand jury being held by Judge Homer Ferguson inquiring into police graft charges in the city of Detroit.

In September, 1940, Spolansky was a candidate for the office of sheriff, Wayne County, Michigan, on the Republican ticket. In his campaign literature, Spolansky emphasized his activities in combating Communist and other radical elements, stressing the vice and radical conditions existing in the city of Detroit.

Relations with the Detroit Office of the FBI:

On August 22, 1942, a confidential informant at Detroit advised he had information that Spolansky was attempting to create the impression that he was working directly for the FBI and was being paid for his efforts.

[redacted] who was at that time [redacted] in Detroit, related on January 22, 1948, that he had been in contact with Spolansky and on several occasions Spolansky made the remark, "I am going to get those G. D. guys at the FBI in Detroit."

b7D

As a result of his contact with Spolansky, former SAC Bugas described him as the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informant he knew.

SAC, New York (67-13301)

June 21, 1956

Director, FBI (67-106599)

LARRY E. KERLY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Bureau dated May 21, 1956, in which you referred to one Jacob Spalinsky who is reportedly associated with captioned individual in the Security Research Associates.

You indicated your office had no record of Jacob Spalinsky. For your information and the completion of your files, it appears possible that this individual is identical with Jacob Spolansky, the subject of your file 62-7773.

cc - 100-179502 (Jacob Spolansky)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

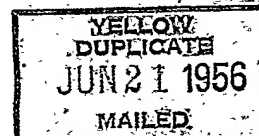
Jacob Spolansky is a former Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation from 1919-1924. He was born in Russia and entered the United States in 1909. His activities have been of such a nature that he is looked upon unfavorably by the Bureau. In 1943, the SAC at Detroit stated Spolansky was one of the most artful, undependable, unreliable, double-crossing, conniving professional informant.

RDS:hlf
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RECORDED - 49

100-179502-58
JUN 27 1956

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 67-106599-273

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

[Handwritten initials/signature]
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See Me ☐
 Note and Return ☐
 Prepare Reply ☐
 For Your Recommendation ☐
 What are the facts? ☐

Remarks:

[Handwritten notes and signatures in the Remarks section]

WALTER WINCHELL



The author
of "The Communist Trail in America" (Jake Spolansky,
ex-FBI counter-agent) is at Flower-Fifth Avenue Hosp.

MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
December 21, 1956

ENCLOSURE

100-179502 ✓

3-*John*

1 copy - Auto
1-15-57

GIR 4

Walter Winchell

Of New York

Man About Town

Frank Sinatra's public uh-huhney (Joan Blackman) hails from San Francisco society. They stole the news-photogs at the exciting "Anastasia" premiere in Girlywood... Marlon Brando is still playing the role with Shirley Yamaguchi, Japan's loveliest ad in the U. S. A. ...The Conrad Nagels (who had it renotarized a year ago) may play that duet again... Lisa Ferraday's date at Chandler's was an alleged Maharajah... Michael Wilding is forgetting Liz Taylor by staying home minding their tots... Playwright Rose Franken broke her nose (and best knee) in an accident at her estate... With 5 rave notices from Boston critics "Arsenic & Old Lace," starring Gertrude Berg, lasted 5 perfs.



W. W.

How Posh Kin Ya Get? Bobo Rockefeller's new 18-room shack on Park Ave. features 14-karat door knobs and soap-dishes. (That'll teach those nasty old germs!)... Broadway chorines: The sneak thefting the contents of your purses (at parties) is a mustached playboy... Harold Arlen read the race notice here about beauteous Barbara McNair (the Vegas Silver Slipper siren) and long-distanced an offer for his girlsical... Helen Wood, 20, has been signed for "The Ziegfeld Follies" by John Shubert... You'd be amazed to know the name of a top Broadway gamour star who ain't even half-safe. Worst cast of nostril-stifler this side of kippered herring... Latest definition of a bore: Guy from Texas, who went to Yale and enlisted in the Marines.

T. V. Guide's current issue (about feuds with sponsors and imitators) is enjoying its heftiest newsstand sales 4,700,000 (up a million from a year ago)... To the editors of People Today: Ooooh, wot yooo said!... Cosmopolitan mag's Broadway issue caught the Big Apple at its glamorous best. Congrats... NBC is mulling a 90-minute spectacular starring comic Dick Shawn, an original by Jack Coleman and Robert Kaufman... Ralph Ginzburg takes over as Look's articles editor Jan. 1st... It's a doll for the Don Rossers of the Atlantic City Press... Sexiest window display in town: At swanky Best's on 51st Street. A trio of De Milos draped in daring corsets... Nat (King) Cole's recording click, "Night Lights," is based on Puccini's "La Boheme." (Jes' call me perfesser).

The Torch Is Like This: When only one of you has memories... When your handkerchief's loaded with tears instead of her lipstick... When your room becomes an isolation booth... When she starts waking in your sleep... The Beginning of the End Dept: The first sign is the busy signal... How to get over the torch: Forget the moon and get out in the sun... We love the one about the Yankee-Doodler who leaned over the ship's rail and yelled to of Liberty: "Put down that torch, honey! I'm home!"

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Gandy _____

BAUMGARDNER

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror 6 _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date DEC 17 1956

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NOT RECORDED
117 DEC 20 1956

F160
58 DEC 28 1956

Howard Hughes is now chief 20th Century-Fox stockholder... Roberta Sherwood is back home in Miami with her groom and three children for the holidays. Then she co-stars at the Eden Roc with Joe E. Lewis (terrific parlay)...Corporations have a new hokum title for former execs who get kicked upstairs: "Consultant-to-the-board"...Marilyn Monroe witnessed Eugene O'Neill's long-haired opus ("Long Day's Journey Into Night") wearing a long-sleeved dress with a high neckline. (Oh come now, Mrs. Miller!)...Shelley Winters, star of "Girls of Summer" (Longacre Theatre), longs to return to Movietown. Where her ever-lovin is busy on a film. (Gimme back my plugs!)...Sign in a 3rd Avenue book store among all those sacons: "An island of culture in a sea of booze"... One of Lisa Kirk's grandcesters was Gen. U. S. Grant...Patience Cleveland of "The Apple Cart" is a descendent of Pres. Cleveland... Harold Lee (Seagram Distillers) paid the Runyon Cancer Fund \$1,000 for choice-seat theatre tickets. (Gooooo Bwoi!).

Norma Douglas, the farmer's dgthtr, flew to Hollywood to do one number (from her album, "The Dynamic Miss Douglas") Friday night at 8:30. Joanne Gilbert's fadder Ray, Nat (King) Cole (and the NBC crew) flipped. Mr. Gilbert is preparing an act for her...All she needs is an entrance & exit, Ray...Hollywood must-dine-spot: Patsy D'Amore's near the Beachcomber. Sinatra's and DiMaggio's rendezvous...Recommended to editors along the syndicate: Timothy (Miami Herald) Sullivan's essay in the Jan. Reader's Dije. Due Dec. 27th... "The Truth About Tito" in the Feb. issue of American Mercury. Due Jan. 8...Milton Berle opens at Town & Country Dec. 18th. He has the highest friendex of them all with white-light-nighters...A TV sponsor wanted Elvis cancelled to save money. Network refused...Toni asked NBC to find "A suitable alternate." Then rejected a hair-remover sponsor.

Portland (Mrs. Fred) Allen and the Jack Haleys are inseparable...Fred's eye-holding book, "Much Ado About Me," is selling large...Recommended: Joni James' "Christmas Album"...Ditto: TWA pilot David B. Kuhn's wordage (between covers for \$1): "Seniority, Sex & Salary." Published by Ed Modes, Chicago...Marilyn found the apartment she wanted (nine rooms) at 444 E. 57th...Vivian Baine's latest Schmaltz is a disc-jockey's delight. A rock & roll waltz titled: "Promises Are Made of Gold"...From Ted's Teevee col'm: "We wish WW wouldn't wear a hat on TV. Gentlemen don't." (Aw, drop Ted!)...That reminds us. Wonder how Sinatra ever made it? On all his record-abum covers the picture of Frank has him wearing a hat...It's just not done, boy. It's just not done.

Bandleader Russ Case (just unraveled) and songstress Gigi Durston make Major's Cabin steakery their heartquarters...The Jewish Theatrical Guild is sponsoring a tribute to Jimmy Durante with a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf, March 17...Julie London's new album (with her loveliness all over it) is a darling...It's a girl for the lawyer Maxwell Powells...The author of "The Communist Trial in America" (Jake Spolansky, ex-FBI counter-agent) is at Flower Hosp...Phil Stone of Toronto suggests a theme song for Lisa Kirk: "I Get a Kirk Out of You"...Despite the holly, mistetoe (et and cetera) the nicest Christmas decoration is still a smile.

NBC stopped buying overnight-ratings. "The Dec. 7th Trendex has WW's program 1st (again) in the 8:30 Friday night spot." I don't believe in mythmatics!...From the Dec. 10th Daily Variety-Jack Hellman TV col'm: "Too much importance is attached to ratings and O. G. cigarette sales have been the highest in months." You're wrong, it wasn't WW who said that—but a man who has been chummy with him for the past few weeks. Nick Keesely, high man on the TV antenna at the Lennen & Newell agency. "We have the highest regard for Water," said Keesely, "but we are working on a new marketing plan that he doesn't fit into."